

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF WETLAND SOIL BACTERIAL COMMUNITY IN CONSTRUCTED MESOCOSMS

THESIS

Ethan C. Bishop, Major, USMC AFIT/GES/ENV/06J-01

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE AIR UNIVERSITY

AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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Ethan C. Bishop, BS

Major, USMC

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Ethan C. Bishop, B.S. Major, USMC

Approve	ed:	
	Charles A. Bleckmann (Chairman)	date
	James P. Amon (Member)	date
	Stephanie A. Smith (Member)	date

Abstract

The use of wetlands to effectively remediate aquifers contaminated with chlorinated solvents is an emerging technique, which shows high promise. In order to better understand this process and test its legitimacy, a treatment wetland was constructed at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio and, in a joint effort with Wright State University (WSU), has previously shown the effective removal of PCE. The purpose of this research was to characterize the soil bacterial community, pre-PCE injection, among three wetland plant species from the sedge family (Cyperaceae) within constructed wetland mesocosms and to identify any bacterial dominance.

Carex comosa, Scirpus atrovirens, and Eleocharis erythropoda were planted in multiple columns (mesocosms) filled with inoculated soils; water flow was through a vertical up-flow design representative of a ground water-fed wetland. DNA extractions were made from soil samples taken at each of three depths. 16S rDNA libraries were constructed to characterize the bacterial communities in mesocosms for each plant, to use for comparative analyses of the effects each plant might have on microbial community structure. BLAST and RDP-II's Classifier programs were used to classify the sequences in the libraries. A total of 396 sequences were attained, ultimately resulting in 300 unique accession numbers. Eleven phyla were represented by 177 classifiable clones. A variety of diversity indices were used to show an extremely high species richness, indicating that further sequencing is needed to determine phylotype dominance, if any exists, within the columns. This study is a first step in understanding the role of wetland plant-associated microbial communities in remediation of chlorinated solvents.

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Ethan C. Bishop

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To My Family

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MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF WETLAND SOIL BACTERIAL COMMUNITY IN CONSTRUCTED MESOCOSMS

I. Introduction

The intentional construction of wetlands to remove environmental contaminants is a relatively new technology. The term "constructed wetland" is used to define those wetlands that are built expressly for the purposes of water quality treatment (Kadlec and Knight, 1996). In 1973, the first intentionally engineered, constructed wetland treatment systems in North America were constructed to remove contaminants from stormwater run-off and municipal run-off. Since then, wetlands have also been designed and constructed to treat process waters from industry (Kadlec and Knight, 1996) and are being used more and more as a viable bioremediation technique. However, the relationship between rooted plant species and bacterial communities within these systems has received little attention.

While advances in bioremediation techniques have increased tremendously over the past decade, so too has the development of molecular microbiology. Using nucleic-acid analysis, one can now determine bacterial dominance, diversity, distribution, genetic capabilities, and bacterial phylogeny. This greatly enhances the capability and research tools needed to gain a better understanding into microbial ecology, biogeochemical fate, and treatment of contaminants such as tetrachloroethylene (PCE).

The purpose of this research was to characterize bulk soil bacterial community among three wetland plant species from the sedge family (Cyperaceae) within a constructed reductive dechlorination wetland and to identify any bacterial dominance prior to PCE inoculation. This information will further the understanding of the processes of in situ bioremediation and the use of wetlands as a viable technique for removing halogenated organic contaminants from

subsurface water. It may ultimately serve to identify additional species linked to the dehalogenation process.

Carex comosa, Scirpus atrovirens, and Eleocharis erythropoda were planted in separate upward flow columns (mesocosms), inoculated with soil from the constructed treatment wetland cells at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB), and continuously fed PCE contaminated water at a concentration representative of the on-site contaminated aquifer. Prior to the addition of PCE into the water flow and following the establishment of each of the plantings, DNA analysis using polymerase chain reaction (PCR), cloning, and sequencing was used to characterize the soil bacterial community among these plantings and to qualify any relations between the various plant species at three depths. Later analysis will be completed to examine rhizoplane and bulk soil bacterial communities, post-PCE inoculation. Separate, yet simultaneous, research will be used to substantiate the findings by examining the concentrations of chlorinated solvents at multiple depths within the mesocosms, as well as comparing DNA analysis taken seasonally from field samples from both contaminated and uncontaminated sites at similar depths. The study represents a joint effort between students and faculty of the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) and Wright State University.

Background

Chlorinated solvents have been shown to be among the most common water table contaminants in the United States. Of the 1,636 sites currently listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) National Priority List (NPL), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in particular, chlorinated solvents, showed the greatest frequency of occurrence (NRC, 1994; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR, 2003) (See Table 1). The EPA (2004) reports that 69 percent of the sites are contaminated with halogenated VOCs. Similarly, halogenated VOCs are by far the most

common contaminant at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) sites, found at 60 percent of the sites (U.S. EPA, 2004).

Table 1. Chlorinated VOCs Frequencies of Occurrence

NPL Ranking	<u>Name</u>	NPL Site Frequency
4	Vinyl chloride (VC)	608
16	Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1021
30	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	930
43	Carbon Tetrachloride	422
87	1,2-Dichloroethane	599
148	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	327
163	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	274
175	1,2-Dichloroethene, Trans-	598
213	1,2-Dichloroethylene	450
277	1,2-Dichloroethene, Cis-	263
282	Dichloroethylene (DCE)	114

Source: (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 2003). Ranking based on combination of toxicity, frequency, and potential for human exposure.

Chlorinated solvents were produced in large quantities and widely used in a multitude of applications and operations including the decaffeination of coffee, pet food production, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dry-cleaning fabrics, and metal degreasing operations following WWII; however, their use was highly curtailed in the late 1970's when they became suspected carcinogens (Chapelle, 2001). This study focuses on the chlorinated aliphatic (straight-chained) compound tetrachloroethylene (PCE), also known as perchloroethylene (Figure 1), and the associated bacteria responsible for degradation of PCE to its reduced products of trichloroethylene (TCE), dichloroethylene (DCE), vinyl chloride (VC), and finally ethene.



Figure 1. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE).

Prior to the enactment of RCRA in 1980, disposal of chlorinated solvents were unregulated. Ultimately, haphazard disposal resulted in groundwater contamination due to the solvents' physical and chemical properties (U.S. EPA, 2004). Chlorinated solvents have low solubilities and are denser than water, thus fall into the class of contaminants commonly known as dense nonaqueous-phase liquids (DNAPLs). DNAPLs tend to penetrate water-saturated ground, form subsurface pools when they encounter impermeable layers, and subsequently form slow moving plumes within aquifers (Masters, 1997). These migrating plumes can pose serious threats to drinking water supplies where communities rely on groundwater. The listed log K_{ow} and K_{oc} of these compounds predict a moderate hydrophobicity and soil sorption potential; while the Henry's Constants describes the high tendency towards volatilization when exposed to the atmosphere.

Table 2. Physiochemical Properties of Common Chlorinated Solvents

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon	Molecular Weight (g/mol)	Solubility (mg/L)		_	Soil Sorption Coefficient (log K _{oc})	log K _{ow}	Density (g/ml)
PCE (C_2Cl_4)	165.83	1.5*10 ^{2 c}	2.51*10 ^{-2 b}	1.53*10 ^{-2 b}	2.56°	2.88 ^b	1.63 ^a
TCE (C ₂ HCl ₃)	131.39	1.1*10 ^{3 c}	9.77*10 ^{-2 b}	1.07*10 ^{-2 b}	2.1°	2.42 ^b	1.46 ^a
1,1 DCE (C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂)	96.94	4.0*10 ^{2 c}	7.86*10 ^{-1 b}	3.0*10 ^{-2 c}	1.81°	2.13 ^b	1.22 ^a
trans-1,2 DCE (C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂)	96.94	6.3*10 ^{3 c}	4.29*10 ^{-1 c}	6.60*10 ^{-3 c}	1.77 ^c	2.06°	1.26 ^a
cis-1,2 DCE (C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₂)	96.94	3.5*10 ^{3 c}	2.63*10 ^{-1 c}	3.37*10 ^{-3 c}	1.69°	1.86 ^b	1.28 ^a
VC (C ₂ H ₃ Cl)	62.5	1.1*10 ^{3 c}	2.57*10 ^{-1 b}	5.68*10 ^{-2 b}	0.9138°	0.6 b	0.91 ^a

Source: a=CRC (2004); b= Schwarzenbach, Gschwend, & Imboden (1993); c= Mackay, Shiu, & Kuo (1993). Note: All properties, except specific gravity, were calculated at 25°C, 1 atm. Density calculated at 20°C.

The main effects of PCE in humans are neurological, liver, and kidney effects following acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) inhalation exposure (U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency, 1988). Epidemiological studies of dry-cleaners occupationally exposed to tetrachloroethylene suggest increased risks for several types of cancer. Animal studies have reported an increased incidence of liver cancer in mice, via inhalation and gavage (experimentally placing the chemical in the stomach), and kidney and mononuclear cell leukemia in rats (U.S. EPA, 1988).

The reductive by-products of PCE have been shown to pose risks in the limited studies conducted. TCE is the most common organic water contaminant and is classified as a possible human carcinogen (Hageman, Istok, Field, Buscheck, & Semprini, 2001); DCE is not a listed carcinogen, however, it has been shown to cause decreased red blood cell numbers in animals and affects on the liver and the heart; vinyl chloride is the most toxic of chlorinated solvents and is a known human carcinogen (Masters, 1997). VC is widely distributed contaminant and is a significant intermediate product of reductive dehalogenation of polychlorinated ethenes under anaerobic conditions (Bradley & Chapelle, 1996).

Current EPA guidelines regard PCE contaminant levels above 5.0 ppb as the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for acceptable risk in drinking water. Table 3 lists MCLs for other chlorinated ethenes. The solubilities are several orders of magnitude greater than current drinking water standards, thereby preventing dilution by hydrodynamic dispersion from being a viable mechanism for managing contaminated sites (National Research Council, 1997).

Table 3. Selected Regulatory Limits.
Source: (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Revised July 1, 2002)

100130d 3dfy 1, 2002)					
Compound	MCL (mg/L)				
Vinyl chloride (VC)	0.002				
cis-dichloroethene	0.07				
trans-dichloroethene	0.1				
1,1-dichloroethene	0.007				
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	0.005				
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.005				

Current Treatment Technologies

Over the past few decades the use of PCE in industry has declined more than 80 percent (U.S. EPA, 2004); however cleanup of these solvents remains a significant environmental challenge. The EPA currently estimates the number of contaminated sites requiring clean-up nationwide to be in the range of 235,000 to 355,000 requiring an estimated cost of \$170-250 billion (U.S. EPA, 2004). Some clean-up estimates have even ranged as high as \$1 trillion (National Research Council (NRC)., 1994).

There is promise in new innovative remediation technologies, but their use is still limited. In 1996 the EPA reported that conventional pump-and-treat systems were employed in 93 percent of all Superfund sites and was combined with *in situ* treatment in only 5 percent of the 603 sites for which clean-up remedies had been selected. At the time, only 9 sites were using *in situ* treatment alone (U.S. EPA, 1996). As of 2004, 851 Superfund sites were being treated; pump-and-treat alone was used in 65 percent and in combination with other treatments at 84 percent of the Superfund sites. *In situ* alone was being used at 31 sites or in combination with other technologies at 135 sites (16 percent). Monitored natural attenuation (MNA) was employed at 201 (24 percent) of the sites (U.S. EPA, 2004). This shows the growing trend towards alternative, more cost effective treatments.

Attaining the most efficient and cost effective treatment technology has been a challenge since CERCLA was initiated; hence many innovative and established forms of remediation technology have been developed to treat this hazard. The term "treatment technology" refers to "any unit operation or series of unit operations that alters the composition of a hazardous substance or pollutant or contaminant through chemical, biological, or physical means so as to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of the contaminated materials being treated" (40 CFR. §300

(U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Revised July 1, 2003)). The following are brief descriptions of varying treatment methods:

Source Control: The use of technologies such as soil vapor extraction, solvent extraction, phytoremediation, chemical treatment, etc. to physically control the introduction of contaminant into the environment.

Pump-and-Treat: Pumping of contaminated water to surface for treatment. Treatment types include air stripping, ion exchange, membrane filtration, or bioremediation techniques.

In Situ Treatment: Treatment within the aquifers themselves by using technologies such as air sparging, phytoremediation (also source control), and permeable reactive barriers. These technologies are designed to separate contaminants from geologic materials in the subsurface, mobilize them into the groundwater or air in soil pores, and extract them from the subsurface.

Containment: Using impermeable subsurface barriers to contain contaminated region. Hydraulic pumping is also used to contain contaminants.

Bioremediation/Natural Attenuation: The reliance on natural attenuation processes to achieve site specific objectives. The goal of bioremediation is to biologically convert a hazardous contaminant such as PCE, TCE, or VC to an innocuous end product. For example, VC can be converted into ethylene, carbon dioxide and water under the proper environmental and biological conditions (Bradley and Chapelle, 1996). Examples of biological reaction technologies include biostabilization, composting, treatment wetlands, and enhanced, in situ bioremediation.

In practice, natural attenuation has several other names, such as intrinsic remediation, intrinsic bioremediation, or passive bioremediation. This natural attenuation can often be the dominant factor in the fate and transport of contaminants such as PCE and TCE. Advantages of natural attenuation include: 1) contaminants are ultimately transformed into relatively innocuous byproducts such as carbon dioxide, ethene, and water, 2) natural attenuation is non-intrusive and

allows for continued use of land and local facilities during remediation, and 3) natural attenuation is less costly than currently available remediation technologies such as pump-and-treat. Disadvantages of natural attenuation include: 1) natural attenuation is subject to natural and manmade changes in local hydrogeologic conditions that may affect contaminant removal, 2) time frames for complete remediation may be relatively long, and 3) intermediate products of bioremediation (e.g. vinyl chloride) may be more toxic than the original contaminant (Wiedemeier, Swanson, Moutoux, Wilson, Kampbell, Hanson, & Haas, 1997 from (Opperman, 2002)).

Pump-and-treat technology has been the method of choice for treatment of the majority of sites at an average cost per volume of treated water of \$312 per 1,000 gallons per year (U.S. EPA, 2001). The associated high cost of pump-and-treat systems has led to increased research and development in the field of natural attenuation methods.

Research Objectives

The primary objectives of this research were to:

- Characterize the pre-PCE injection species diversity of bacteria in mesocosms designed to model constructed, dechlorinating, treatment wetlands and dominant microbial species, if any;
- Determine correlation, if any, between bulk soils of three wetland plant species and microbial dominance;
- 3. Determine the effects of soil depth with regards to microbial dominance.

The results may reveal useful symbiotic relationships between wetland soils dominated by a particular species of plants and anaerobic, dehalorespiring bacteria within the soil itself.

This information will be very useful when designing and constructing efficient treatment wetlands.

Research Focus and Limitations

This research focuses on the accurate characterization of soil bacterial communities through DNA analysis. It is limited to the identification of microorganism already present in the inoculum taken from treatment wetland constructed on WPAFB and soil used in mesocosm construction taken from Beavercreek Wetlands, Fairborn, Ohio. PCE contamination will be simulated through the continuous injection of PCE into water flow, and its effects evaluated by separate research. Water temperature may not be representative of field conditions. The chosen methodology involving DNA extraction and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification also introduce unique biases. Efficient DNA extraction is dependent on the methods chosen for cell lysis (i.e. mechanical, sonic, or chemical), DNA sorption to soil particles, and coextraction of humic acids. PCR amplification is dependent on primer choice/design. Some other limitations of using PCR for microbial identification include a difficulty in phylogenetic placement of sequences due to the use of primers generating too short a fragment of a gene, leading to inaccurate or low confidence phylogenies (Rochelle, 2001). PCR can also result in amplified "artifacts" that do not reflect the original template due to point mutations or the formation of chimeric sequences, which are recombinant DNA sequences of two or more different parent sequences in the sample (Hugenholtz & Goebel, 2001). Factors which are thought to result in this phenomenon include using degraded template DNA and excessive cycling (Hugenholtz & Goebel, 2001).

Additionally, this study is limited to one complete assay of DNA present following the establishment of the rooted vegetation due to available time and prohibitive costs associated with PCR, cloning, and sequencing. Other limitations include the choice of PCR primers, which may or may not allow for a complete representation of all microbes present in assays.

II. Literature Review

Overview

The goal of this continuing bioremediation study is to completely characterize the biogeochemical processes involved in the conversion of the hazardous contaminant PCE to its innocuous end products within a constructed dehalogenating wetland. Many in-situ bioremediation remedies already rely on the mechanisms of biodegradation to treat chlorinated solvents. Both aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms are capable of using contaminants as sources of carbon and energy for growth, or as cometabolic substrates that do not contribute to growth, and thus are the driving force behind the remediation of chlorinated solvents.

Remediation with Treatment Wetlands

Wetlands are characterized by the presence of water, continuously or seasonally, either at the surface or within the root zone of the wetland plants. This condition, in turn, results in an environment where plant species dependent on aerobic soils, are absent due to the saturated soils. Wetlands' lower dissolved oxygen levels result in the accumulation of organic matter in wetland soils because of a reduced level of microbial activity and organic decomposition which requires oxygen (Kadlec & Knight, 1996). Their upslope limits are distinguished by a period of saturation which is typically less than 7 to 30 days. Their downslope limits are distinguished by standing water to a depth or duration where, emergent, rooted plants will not survive (typically a depth of 1-2 meters); (Kadlec & Knight, 1996).

Microbial biodegradation and phytoremediation are two major mechanisms by which wetlands contribute to the elimination/transformation of groundwater contaminants.

Biodegradation, as previously mentioned, relies on microorganisms to reduce, remove, or stabilize harmful contaminants to their more innocuous forms. Phytoremediation uses plants to remove, transfer, stabilize or destroy contaminants in soil, sediment, and groundwater through

rhizosphere biodegradation, phytoextraction, phytodegradation, and phytostabilization (Clemmer, 2003).

Two treatment wetland cells were, previously, constructed at WPAFB for the purpose of studying the removal of chlorinated solvent contamination from groundwater via biogeochemical processes and and are directly linked to the mesocosm construction later in Chapter 3. They were designed to replicate the upflow characteristic of local wetlands. The first cell was constructed using three layers of wetland-soils from wetlands adjacent to WPAFB. Each layer is approximately 18 inches thick. The lower layer was mixed with wood chips to provide an initial nutrient source of organic carbon for the microorganisms in the soil. The top two layers were unaltered in cell 1. Chapelle (2001) showed that iron facilitates the mineralization of certain chlorinated solvents. Thus, the second cell includes a layer of iron-rich soil, placed for the purposes of studying the process of reductive dehalogenases. Traditional wetland plant species were planted in the top layer which includes the sedges of interest: *Carex comosa, Scirpus atrovirens*, and *Eleocharis erythropoda*. The vegetation also introduces oxygen into the root zone enabling limited aerobic reactions to occur. A cross-sectional diagram of the first cell is shown in Figure 2.

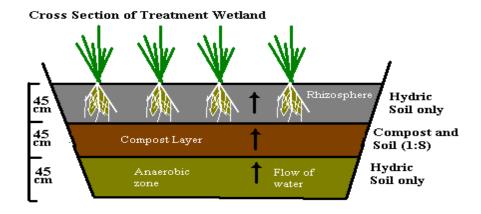


Figure 2. WPAFB Constructed Wetland Cross Section. (Enright, 2001)

Wetland Plants

The vascular plants associated with this study include a sedge (Carex comosa), a bulrush (Scirpus atrovirens), and a spike-rush (Eleocharis erythropoda), which are obligate wetland plant species from the sedge family, Cyperaceae (Reed, P. B., Jr., 1997) dominating regional wetlands (Amon, Thompson, Carpenter, & Miner, 2002). They are emergent monocots found across North America and dominate local wetlands. These plants possess, like many wetland plants, important adaptations to flooding and modify soil texture, hydraulic conductivity, and chemistry by growth of roots and rhizomes. One such adaptation is the development of aerenchymous tissue, which facilitates the transport of oxygen through vascular tissue from the atmosphere to roots, providing an aerated root zone (Kadlec & Knight, 1996). Lenticels are small stomata-like openings in plants tissue that allow for gas exchange into aeranchymous tissue network. This oxygen transport mechanism may be sufficient to provide for root metabolism only or may release excess oxygen to surrounding microbial populations. Gas-filled aerenchyma provide significantly less diffusional resistance, allowing oxidation of soils in the vicinity of the rhizosphere and diffusion of carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and even methane into the atmosphere (Kadlec & Knight, 1996).

Appropriate water levels and hydroperiods, duration of flooding or saturated soil conditions, are particularly important factors that determine wetland type and species dominance. Typical hydroperiod tolerances for the hydrophytes of interest are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Hydroperiod Tolerance Ranges (Kadlec & Knight, 1996)

Species	Common Name	Maximum Water Depth (m)	Flooding Duration (Annual %)
Carex spp.	Sedges	<0.05-0.25	50-100
Eleocharis spp.	Spikerushes	< 0.05-0.50	50-100
Scirpus spp.	Bulrushes	0.1-1.5	75-100

Most of the visible structure of wetlands is provided by vascular plants; however, the non-visible aspects are where the majority of contaminant modification occurs via microbial action and physical transformation processes. Plants provide structure and nutrient input for the microbes that mediate contaminant transformation. They allow oxygen transport to otherwise anaerobic soil and biomass provides an important carbon source in microbial degradation. They also influence the microenvironment in which they inhabit; for example, shading may inhibit algae growth, which impacts subsequent oxygen levels.

The role of root exudates and their impact on soil microbial ecology should also be considered. Exudates provide an important carbon source, may influence microbial resistance to pests, support symbiosis, or provide appropriate chemical composition (Bertin, Yang, & Weston, 2003) allowing certain microbes to inhabit niches, which in turn can provide for targeted remediation. Of course, different plant species affect soil chemistry in various ways. For example, de Ridder-Duine et al. (2005) revealed that the rhizosphere microbial community was mainly determined by bulk soil community for *Carex arenaria*.

Microbial Dechlorination

Dechlorination within a wetland is best understood by examining the biogeochemical processes that occur prior to reduction. Microorganisms first hydrolyze organic material producing organic monomers such as sugars, amino acids, and organic acids. Through fermentation microbes then form low-molecular weight acids, alcohols, and carbon dioxide from these monomers, which can be utilized by yet other microbes as energy or carbon sources (Chapelle, 2001). Microbial populations then use the alcohols and organic acids as electron donors in the production of acetate, formate, lactate, and molecular hydrogen. Sulfate-reducing microbes use these substrates as electron donors for metabolism. At low sulfate concentrations, iron-reducing microorganisms use acetate and hydrogen as electron donors. Methanogens and

halorespiring bacteria have also been shown to compete with sulfate- and iron-reducers at low iron concentrations (Chapelle, 2001).

Additionally, Dryzyzga et al. showed that syntropic relationships exist between sulfate-reducing and dehalorespiring bacteria at limited sulfate concentrations. This is accomplished through interspecies hydrogen transfer where the sulfate reducer gains energy by fermenting lactate and using dehalogenating bacteria as a biological electron acceptor. The sulfate-reducers respond by releasing hydrogen used in dehalorespiration (Drzyzga, Gerritse, Dijk, Elissen, & Gottschal, 2001).

Heterogeneity allows for mixtures of oxidation and reductive processes to occur spatially or temporally resulting in branched biodegradation pathways and complete degradation. The presence of reduced forms of PCE such as cis-DCE and VC in environments where no contamination of these chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons (CAHs) has occurred serves as evidence of microbial dehalogenation.

Hydrocarbons are removed from wetlands via five major routes: (1) volatilization, (2) photochemical oxidation, (3) sedimentation, (4) sorption, and (5) biological degradation (Kadlec & Knight, 1996). The main focus of this study relates to the biological pathway associated with the dechlorination of PCE. Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon biodegradation occurs by five basic mechanisms: (1) abiotic dechlorination, (2) energy-yielding oxidation, (3) cometabolic oxidation, (4) cometabolic reductive dehalogenation, and (5) energy-yielding reductive dehalogenation (Lee, Odom, & Buchanan, 1998; Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000). See Appendix B for a listing of known dechlorinating bacteria that use any of the pathways described below.

Abiotic Dehalogenation

Abiotic dehalogenation, also referred to as substitution, (see Figure 3) is a process in which the chlorine is substituted by the reaction of various complexes of reduced metals and

humic acids. Halogenated aliphatic compounds generally degrade slower than aliphatics without halogen substitution. Janssen et al.'s study (as cited in Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000) shows that the presence of two or three chlorines bound to a carbon atom inhibits aerobic degradation. Bouwer (1994) observed that the abiotic dechlorination of PCE was approximately 6,000 times slower than reductive cometabolism.

$$CH_2=CHCl + H_2O \rightarrow CH_2CH_2OH + H^+ + Cl^-$$

Figure 3. Abiotic Substitution of VC.

Energy-Yielding Oxidation

Energy-yielding oxidation is known to occur in the aerobic degradation of reduced organochlorine species such as VC and DCE. Bacteria capable of using reduced chloroethenes as carbon sources include *Mycobacterium* sp., *Rhodococcus* sp., *Actinomycetales* sp., *Nitrosomonas* sp., *Nocardioides* strains, and possibly *Geobacter* sp. as cited by Coleman et al., (2002) and Lee et al., (1998).

Cometabolic Oxidations

Cometabolism occurs when a microbially produced enzyme degrades a substrate that is not used as a carbon source or for energy metabolism. The cometabolic degradation of a CAH may even be harmful to the microorganism responsible for the production of the enzyme or cofactor (Wiedemeier, Swanson, Moutoux, Wilson, Kampbell, Hanson, & Haas, 1997).

Methanotrophic bacteria produce the enzymes methane monooxygenase (MMO) and dioxygenase which act as catalysts for the oxidation reaction of methane to methanol. The enzymes are also known to oxidize chlorinated compounds. TCE, cis-DCE, and VC can be degraded in this manner via methanotrophic bacteria during the normal oxidation of hydrocarbons such as toluene, phenol, methane, or propane (Lee, Odom, & Buchanan, 1998; Chapelle, 2001). The presence of methane, however, competes for the available MMO,

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hindering the degradation of chlorinated solvents (Semprini, 1995). This process has been used to degrade solvents when sufficient oxygen and co-substrates are present. PCE, however, has not been shown to degrade in this manner. Additionally, since it is rare for significant concentrations of methane to exist with dissolved oxygen, cometabolic oxidation is rare in most ground-waters and may require the addition of a substrate in order to produce effective enzyme expression (Chapelle, 2001).

Cometabolic Reductive Dehalogenation

Biodegradation of PCE within wetlands is thought to occur mainly by cometabolic reductive dehalogenation, since groundwater and hydrophilic soils are limited in oxygen. In these strictly anaerobic environments containing organic electron donors or hydrogen, this is thought to be the predominant mechanism of PCE dechlorination. Reductive dehalogenation is mediated by reduced transition metal complexes. In the first step of reductive dehalogenation, electrons are transferred from a reduced metal to the halogenated aliphatic, resulting in freeing of a halogen ion (Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000). The reaction carried out by this type of bacteria is not considered energy-yielding but rather cometabolic because only a small fraction of the energy derived from the oxidation of electron donors is used to reduce the solvent. In wetlands, where high levels of organics and intense methanogenic or sulfidogenic respiration can be found, reductive dehalogenation can be significant (Lee, Odom, & Buchanan, 1998).

Energy-Yielding Reductive Dehalogenation: Dehalorespiration

Dehalorepiration refers to energy-yielding reductions where cells use the solvents as an electron acceptor for ATP-generation under anaerobic conditions. These bacteria differ from the cometabolic anaerobes found among sulfate-reducers and methanogens (Lee, Odom, & Buchanan, 1998). *Dehalococcoides ethenogenes* is the only species currently known to

completely dechlorinate PCE to ethene in this manner. Figure 4 provides an illustration of electron exchanges leading to the replacement of chlorine ions with hydrogen.

Figure 4. Reductive Dechlorination of PCE. (Adapted from Hageman, Istok, Field, Buscheck, & Semprini, 2001)

Aerobic conditions tend to favor biodegradation of compounds with few halogen substituents, while anaerobic conditions favor higher number halogen substituents. Therefore, complete degradation of PCE to ethene is typically dependant on mixed aerobic and anaerobic conditions. The four biodegradation pathways described above have been well studied and proven to provide the necessary reactions and conditions to remove and/or transform chlorinated solvents from groundwater. The sequential process is shown in Figure 5. In aerobic conditions, DCE and VC can be oxidized directly to carbon dioxide and chloride. At the interface between aerobic and anaerobic microenvironments, where methane and oxygen are both available, cometabolic oxidations can convert chlorinated ethenes to carbon dioxide and chloride. In anaerobic environments where electron donors such as organic carbon or hydrogen are present, reductive dehalogenation is the predominant mechanism (Lee, Odom, & Buchanan, 1998).

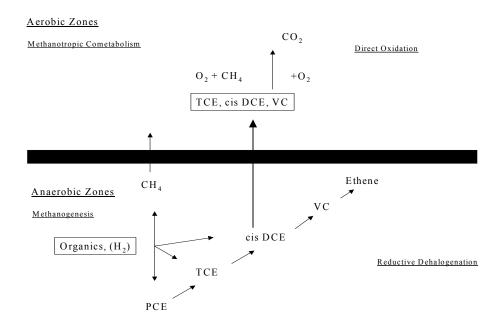


Figure 5. Relationship between different biological mechanisms within a wetland aquifer with both aerobic and anaerobic conditions (Lee, Odom, & Buchanan, 1998).

Microbial dechlorination of PCE occurs sequentially as described in Figures 4 and 5.

PCE is first reduced to TCE and then to DCE, primarily *cis*-1,2-DCE (trans-1,2-DCE and 1,1-DCE are also possible isomer products, but are observed at low concentrations; Song, Conrad, Sorenson, & Alvarez-Cohen, 2002) then to VC, and ultimately, ethene. At each step a chloride ion (Cl) is replaced by a hydrogen ion (H⁺) and two donated electrons. Reductive dechlorination of TCE occurs under Fe(III)-reducing, sulfate-reducing, and methanogenic conditions (Chapelle, 2001). Complete dechlorination of PCE has been observed under methanogenic conditions in the case of *Dehalococcoides ethenogenes* strain 195; however, the entire process is rarely completed by a single bacterium using the chlorinated ethene as an energy source or via cometabolism. More common is the incomplete degradation of PCE, and possible accumulation of its more harmful constituents.

Bacteria responsible for dechlorination belong to five different groups, including facultative anaerobes, nitrate reducers, and sulfate reducers (Holliger, Hahn, Harmsen, Ludwig, Schumacher, & Tindall, 1998).

DNA Analysis and Microbial Identification

Current estimates indicate that less than 0.5% of the microorganisms present in soil are readily culturable (Torsvik, Goksoyr, & Daae, 1990). The identification and assessment of microbial diversity and activity have been limited to the study of culturable microorganisms until the advent of advanced genetic techniques of detection.

Molecular techniques, such as separation of cells from soil followed by lysis of the cells to release the DNA, have become prevalent in order to conduct more precise assessments of the microbial community. They allow investigation of a community without culture biases by targeting ribosomal DNA (rDNA) for identification and providing a sequence to compare against all identified species. Specifically, sequence variation in the 16S rDNA gene has allowed for inferring evolutionary relatedness among microbes and is used to determine genetic diversity (Woese, 1987). The 16S rDNA gene has a length of approximately 1550 base pairs (bp) and provides sufficient information for phylogenetic analysis (S. A. Smith, 2005; Amann, Ludwig, & Schleifer, 1995). The primary steps of 16S rDNA analysis include (1) DNA extraction, (2) PCR amplification, (3) cloning, (4) sequencing, and (5) comparative analysis of retrieved sequences (Figure 6). This is a vast improvement over phenotypic methods, which only recover the culturable bacteria and offer little towards identifying bacterial dominance within a population. Thus, molecular techniques have greatly enhanced the understanding of microbial phylogeny and community composition.

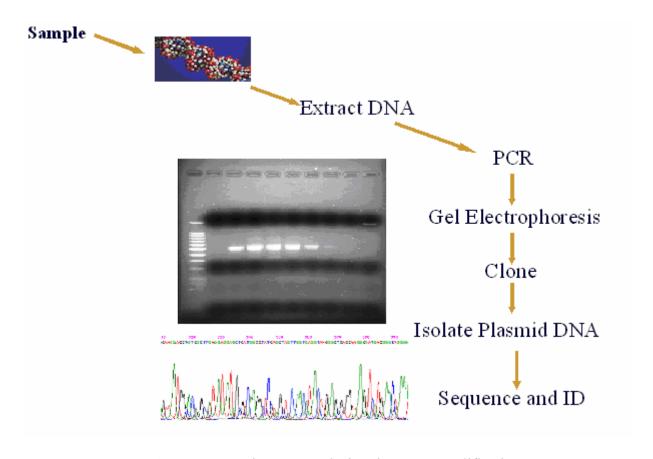


Figure 6. Steps in DNA analysis using PCR amplification.

Central to the tremendous increase in microbial identification and knowledge over the past 15 years has been the process of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for obtaining sequences from environmental samples. This is an enzymatic reaction that allows amplification of DNA *in vitro*. A detailed description of PCR can be reviewed in Appendix D.

The use of PCR and its utility in providing an accurate characterization of the bacterial community, speed, sensitivity, and relatively low cost far out-weigh any disadvantages, while providing tremendous benefits, above and beyond traditional culture methods. Additionally, numerous computer programs assist in identifying and rectifying potential errors generated during this process.

DNA Extraction

Prior to PCR, the soil sample must be extensively processed to remove inhibitory substances and release DNA, a process known as extraction. Nucleic acids extracted from soil samples contain many impurities, such as humic acid and clay. Humic compounds are major inhibitors of PCR and interfere with lytic enzymes, bind to DNA and proteins, and interfere with DNA polymerase binding (Tsai & Rochelle, 2001). Thus, numerous extraction techniques have been developed in order to provide an extract which is as free as possible from humics. Optimal DNA extraction from soil samples with high humic content can be achieved by the glass bead beater method, using marketed kits such as the PowerSoilTM DNA Isolation Kit (Mo Bio Laboratories, Inc., Carlsbad, CA, 2004), as described in the Methods section of this thesis and Appendix C.

Use of the 16S rRNA gene for Microbial Classification

The 16S rRNA gene sequence is about 1,550 bp long and is composed of both variable and conserved regions (Baker, Smith, & Cowan, 2003; Clarridge, 2004). The gene is large enough to provide distinguishing and statistically valid measurements of evolutionary relatedness and, thus, phylogentic placement. Through the sequencing of PCR-amplified 16S rDNA evolutionary similarity can be inferred and has revolutionized taxonomy. For example, differences among the three domains (Bacteria, Archaea, and Eucarya) was clarified by Carl Woese through the use of 16S rRNA sequence data and has been used to reconstruct the universal phylogeny of cellular life (Woese & Fox, 1977; Woese, 1987).

Choosing the correct primers for amplification of the 16S rDNA genes is dependent upon the research criteria. For example, if a specific genus of bacteria is being sought then only sequences within the variable regions that are unique to those bacteria are needed. However, for this study, where we wanted to identify as many members of a consortium as possible, so

sequences of the gene were utilized for primer annealing. The conserved sequences are sequences found in almost all known bacterial species and are considered "universal". Universal primers are complementary to the conserved regions within the 16S sequence, and the conserved regions are interspersed with variable regions that can be used for comparative taxonomy (Clarridge, 2004). However, research has shown that "universal" primers are not necessarily complementary to all sequences that exist in GenBank today, as discussed below (Baker, Smith, & Cowan, 2003).

Comparative Analysis & Phylogeny

Phylogenetic comparisons are made by comparison with listed sequences in databases such as GenBank (http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/Genbank), Ribosomal Database Project-II (http://rdp.cme.msu.edu), and European Molecular Biology Laboratory (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/). GenBank is the largest databank of nucleotide sequences and has over 54 million deposited sequences, of which over 165,000 are from the 16S rRNA gene (Benson, Karsch-Mizrachi, Lipman, Ostell, & Wheeler, 2005). The Ribosomal Database Project-II database has over 101,632 bacterial small subunit rRNA gene sequences and assists in phylogenetically classifying isolated sequences (Cole, Chai, Farris, Wang, Kulam, & McGarrell, 2005).

Rochelle (2001) reports that "while many of the sequences display similarity to cultured and identified bacteria, each separate investigation generates 'novel' sequences with very little homology to recognized bacterial species." Some reportedly "novel" 16S rRNA sequences in GenBank contain large regions of cloning vector, possibly due to less than careful editing and analysis prior to submittal (Rochelle, 2001).

Tools for Sequence Analysis

BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) is probably the best-known sequence analysis program, which compares two sequences through an algorithmic alignment process. The algorithm starts by looking for exact matches, and then expands the aligned regions by allowing for mismatches (Altschul, Gish, Miller, Myers, & Lipman, 1990). "Megablast is specifically designed to efficiently find long alignments between very similar sequences" (National Center for Biotechnology Information, 2006) and provides data such as percent identity to "hit", e-value, and bit scores.

The expected value (E-Value) is the probability that you would observe a "hit" purely by chance when you do a search against a database of a particular size. The lower the E-value, the more "significant" the match is. However, the E-value calculation also takes into account the length of the sequence. Thus, shorter sequences have a higher probability of occurring in the database purely by chance (National Center for Biotechnology Information, 2006).

The "Bit Score" also represents a probability level for sequence comparisons that is independent of the size of the sequence. It serves an indication of how good the alignment is; the higher the score, the better the alignment.

By normalizing a raw score using the formula:

$$S' = \frac{\lambda S - \ln K}{\ln 2}$$

a "bit score" S' is attained, which has a standard set of units, and where K and lambda are the statistical parameters of the scoring system. A key element in this calculation is the BLOSUM62 substitution matrix, which assigns a score for aligning any possible

pair of residues and is well beyond the scope of literature review (National Center for Biotechnology Information, 2006).

There are many possible problems with the sequences produced which must be addressed prior to classification. They include residual removal outside primer sequences, gaps, ambiguous sequences ("N"), and nucleotide runs. Residuals can be easily removed using programs such as Bioedit v7.0.5 (Brown, 1999) software package or even Microsoft Word. These residuals are excluded when pairwise alignment is conducted in MegaBLAST which results in a match of the query against it closest matches or by trimming based on primer match. Sequences may also match a sequence's reverse compliment, which is easily identified in MegaBLAST.

A gap occurs when the sequencer either erroneously inserts a base or removes a base, causing a shift in alignment. When gaps are found the chromatogram should be viewed to determine possible causes. The chromatogram at this position may show that a base pair is missing or one has been added such as the addition of an "N" (Pruden, 2005). The matching base pair can be added or deleted.

Another editing step, which is should be done conservatively, is editing for Ns. For this there is a need to look at numerous BLAST pairwise alignments to the sequence submitted and determine if at the position of "N" there is consistent with a certain nucleotide. If there is consistency than it may be possible to change the "N" if the chromatogram shows the peak of that nucleotide is highest at that position. (Pruden, 2005)

Garrity, et al. (2004) present a classification scheme for prokaryotes based on 16S rRNA sequence analysis in *Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology* (Garrity, Bell, & Lilburn, 2004). RDP's Classifier program places the sequences into a taxonomic level consistent with

this updated taxonomy (Cole, Chai, Farris, Wang, Kulam, & McGarrell, 2005) and returns a value "based on the number of times, out of 100 trials, that random subsets of the query sequence match sequences assigned to that taxon;" (Janssen, 2006).

Phylogenetic trees are used to describe evolutionary relatedness between sequences. In order to show sequence relationships on a rooted tree, the most distant sequence is used to root the tree. The root describes common ancestory. Unrooted trees may also be used to describe evolutionary relatedness without identifying a common ancestor. As an example, if two sequences are very similar then they will be located adjacent to one another on outside branches (National Center for Biotechnology Information, 2004).

Species' rDNA sequence variations differ with respect to increasing phylogenetic distance. Comparisons are commonly shown as phylograms which show evolutionary relatedness of sequences against an "outgroup" the primary sequence against which a sequence is compared (Clarridge, 2004).

Taxonomic classification is a science in itself and is beyond the scope of this literature review. The literature offers a multitude of software programs and mathematical algorithms which enable a researcher to show evolutionary relatedness, however, no recognizably "correct" way to organize a tree is offered by taxonomists. Thus, it is left to the researcher to pick a method which enables a relatively clear representation of relatedness. Several web-based programs are available for estimating phylogenies and creating trees. PHYLIP (*PHYL*ogeny *Inference Package*) (Felsenstein, 2005) is one of these that is most commonly used.

Classification Considerations

Numerous problems exist when attempting to classify bacterial diversity, most notably the lack of taxonomic knowledge. It is difficult to describe diversity when there is no solid consensus on the proper way to categorize or identify species. The recognized definition of

species is based upon chromosomal DNA similarity. "The phylogenetic definition of species generally would include strains with approximately 70% or greater DNA-DNA relatedness and a 5°C or less $\Delta T_{m,}$ " (Liu & Stahl, 2002). For lack of a better alternative, bacterial taxonomists agreed to define a species on the basis of a DNA-DNA similarity of more than 70% (Wayne, Brenner, Colwell, Grimont, Kandler, & Krichevsky, 1988).

DNA-DNA relatedness is determined through DNA-DNA hybridization analysis and should not be confused with homology of 16S rRNA gene sequences. Stackebrandt and Goebel (1994) report, "if the isolate shares less than 97% sequence similarity with the nearest phylogenetic neighbor, then DNA-DNA reassociation studies are unnecessary, because the latter values will range clearly below the 70% reassociation borderline value recommended for species definition."(Stackebrandt & Goebel, 1994)

Diversity Statistics

Since soils microbial communities are so heterogenous and many species rare, it is difficult to determine the number of species from even an extensive sampling effort. Thus a number of indices have been derived to estimate species richness, diversity, and dominance. Diversity indices are numerous and each has its own strengths and weaknesses. The Shannon-Wiener diversity index:

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{s} (P_i) (\ln P_i)$$

where P_i is the proportion of total sample belonging to ith species, is one such measure that is commonly used to measure diversity. It essentially measures the degree of uncertainty associated with predicting the identity of a randomly picked individual, e.g., "high diversity means high uncertainty" (R. L. Smith & Smith, 2003). Another common index used is the Simpson's Index:

$$D = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{s} \left(P_i \right)^2 P_i$$

which is, essentially, the probability of picking two organisms at random that are different species (Krebs, 1978). The problem with the two preceding indices is that they rely on the assumption that the total number of species is known.

Chao proposed an estimator for species richness that takes the form:

$$S^*_{Chao1} = S_{obs} + (a^2/2b)$$

where S_{obs} is the number of species observed in a sample, "a" is the number of species observed once and "b" is the number of species observed just twice (Chao, 1984; Colwell, 2005).

Another useful estimate of species richness is the Abundance-based Coverage Estimator (ACE) (Chao & Lee, 1992; Chazdon, Colwell, Denslow, & Guariguata, 1998). This estimate is the proportion of all individuals in rare species that are not singletons. Singletons are individuals that show only one occurrence:

$$S_{ace} = S_{abund} + \frac{S_{rare}}{C_{ace}} + \frac{F_l}{C_{ace}} \gamma_{ace}^2$$

where F_i is frequency of *i* occurrences, S_{abund} is the number of common species (≥ 10 individuals), S_{rare} is number of rare species (<10 individuals), and γ^2 is the coefficient of variation of the F_i 's found by:

$$\gamma_{\text{ace}}^2 = max \left[\frac{S_{\text{rare}}}{C_{\text{ace}}} \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{10} i(i-1)F_i}{\left(N_{\text{rare}}\right)\!\left(N_{\text{rare}}-1\right)} - 1, 0 \right]_{\text{, where}}$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{\text{ace}} = 1 - \frac{F_1}{N_{\text{rare}}}$$
 is the sample coverage estimate, and

$$N_{rare} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} i F_i$$
 is the total number of individuals in rare species.

"*Note:* The formula for ACE is undefined when all Rare species are Singletons $(F_I = N_{rare}, \text{ yielding } C = 0)$. In this case, EstimateS (the program used to compute estimates) computes the bias-corrected form of Chao1 instead" (Colwell, 2005).

If sampling effort is different among data sets, then rarefaction allows the comparison of the number of species found in two regions and answers how many species would have been found in smaller data set if sampling effort was equal (Hurlbert, 1971).

EstimateS is a program available from http://viceroy.eeb.uconn.edu/EstimateS (Colwell, 2005) that computes ACE and Chao1 non-parametric species richness estimates as well as Shannon-Weiner and Simpson's Indices among others. It does this through computing a data set input by the user in the correct tab-delimited format and using both randomization and rarefaction. Complete explanations of the equations used is lengthy and beyond the scope of this thesis. Colwell (2005) should be referred to for a more in depth explanation and links to cited literature

Summary

Complete reductive dechlorination of PCE has been observed more commonly in mixed cultures or in field studies rather than pure cultures (Flynn, Löffler, & Tiedje, 2000). Knowledge about the microbial communities inhabiting wetland soils occupied by different species would greatly enhance the understanding of nutrient flux and the proper mix of organisms to incorporate when constructing a wetland for the purposes of treating chlorinated ethenes.

Microbial populations and nutrient availability are fundamental elements in this process.

Flynn, et al. (2000) have suggested that at least two populations are responsible for sequential dechlorination of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) to ethene. Thus, knowledge of the biodegradation pathways of PCE and associated bacterial communities are of great importance. Genetic techniques are the means of achieving a more complete understanding.

III. Methodology

Experimental Overview

Previous research describing the dehalogenating aspects of the treatment wetland constructed at WPAFB dealt mainly with characterizing the transformation of chlorinated solvents to their more reduced forms. This research focuses on the relationship between the established dominant vegetation within the wetland cells and the subsurface microbial community. We investigate the microbial community in the rhizospheres of these plants prior to their exposure to PCE, in order to establish baseline data for comparison with rhizosphere communities that have been exposed to PCE in future studies.

The effects of *Carex comosa, Scirpus atrovirens*, and *Eleocharis erythropoda* on the spatial dominance of soil bacteria within a constructed reductive dechlorination wetland was evaluated through the construction of greenhouse mesocosms fed with dilute amounts of PCE through a vertical up-flow design representative of a ground water fed wetland. DNA was extracted from soil samples taken at different vertical depths after the establishment of plants within the mesocosms prior to PCE injection. 16S rDNA PCR and sequence analysis was used to examine the microbial communities within the rhizospheres of these plants.

Mesocosm Design and Construction

Twelve 5-foot mesocosms were constructed of 6-in PVC pipe at a height representative of the depth of the WPAFB treatment wetland. Soil sampling ports were then placed every 9-inches along the vertical length of the columns and sealed with PVC cement. Additional sampling ports were also placed along the column to allow for gas chromatography analysis. These ports were established radially to adjacent ports at 30 degrees offset in order to minimize upward flow disruption of water within the columns. The bottom 6 inches was filled with gravel to allow for even distribution of inflow. The inflow port was fitted with a 1/4 inch barbed fitting.

Water levels were maintained by gravity through 3/8 inch holes drilled 2 inches below the top of each column. Figure 7 provides a diagram of mesocosm design and sampling ports.

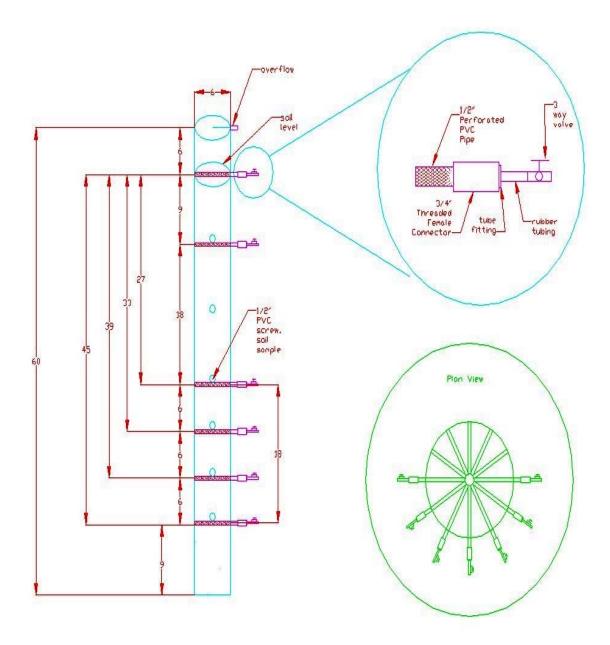


Figure 7. Column Design. All measurements are in inches. Soil sampling ports arranged every 9 inches.

Soil was obtained from the Beavercreek Wetlands and inoculated with soil from WPAFB treatment wetland. Inoculum was collected on 19 May 2005 by coring within the WPAFB

treatment wetland, Cell 1, followed by thorough homogenation in a mixing bed. Following soil homogenization columns were filled to a depth of 54 inches on 23 May 2005. Sedges were identified via dichotomous keys and planted with one species per column. The columns were arranged randomly (See Table 5), and the upflow conditions were replicated by pumping water into the columns at mean flow rate of 2.0 mL/min through Masterflex silicon tubing. Two peristaltic pumps fitted with 6 cartridges each pumped water from a 30 gallon water reservoir filled with distilled water and tap water at approximately a 1:1 ratio achieving a conductivity of 750 μS. PCE was injected beginning 7 Sept 2005 at a flow rate of 1.6 ml/hr between the peristaltic pumps and an intermediate mixing chamber in order to achieve an average PCE concentration of 50 ppb.

Table 5. Column Plantings

Column	Species
1	Carex comosa
2	Carex comosa
3	Blank
4	Eleocharis erythropoda
5	Scirpus atrovirens
6	Scirpus atrovirens
7	Eleocharis erythropoda
8	Blank
9	Scirpus atrovirens
10	Eleocharis erythropoda
11	Blank
12	Scirpus atrovirens

Soil Sampling

Two 50 g inoculated soil samples were taken at the time of homogenation and stored at -80°C in AFIT laboratory. On 23 August 2005, 5 g soil samples were aseptically taken from the center of each column through the sampling ports at depths of 13, 31, and 49 inches using a flamed metal spatula. Samples were collected with sterile 50 ml conical tubes. Significant root

mass was present in planted columns at shallowest depth while roots of *E. erythropoda* were encountered at mid-level samples.

Laboratory Methods

One of the greatest challenges in the PCR process is in maintaining unaltered/uncontaminated samples from the initial point of origin (mesocosms) through post-extraction procedures. Thus, great care was taken in ensuring sterile sampling tools and minimized transit time. Samples were taken directly from mesocosms at WSU greenhouse to an -80°C freezer within 45 minutes of extraction. Sterile conditions were maintained during DNA extraction and PCR by using a laminar flow hood, which was cleaned daily with 15% bleach and 70% ethanol, followed by a minimum of 15 minutes of UV light exposure. All equipment, glassware, and plasticware were autoclaved. Latex gloves were frequently changed and cleaned with bleach and ethanol dilutions. Glove exchanges occurred between samples in processes such as extraction, PCR preparation, and loading gel processes to prevent cross-contamination of samples.

DNA Extraction

Two 50 g samples of inoculated soil were obtained prior to addition of soils into mesocosms and labeled "SI5" and "SI6". After establishment of the emergent plants thirty-six 5 g samples were aseptically removed from the center of mesocosms through soil sampling ports at a depth of 13, 31, and 49 inches. Soil samples were labeled with the letter "A" signifying the month of extraction; 1st number represents column; 2nd number represents depth, with 1,2, and 3 representing bottom, middle, and top, respectively. (e.g. A=August, 1=Column 1; 2=Middle Depth).

Soil samples were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 20 seconds in order to eliminate excess water and allow for highest degree of soil wt/vol sample. Samples were then homogenized by

thoroughly mixing samples with plastic pestle for 30 seconds and 2 g subsamples extracted from each 5 g sample. Mo Bio's PowerSoilTM DNA Isolation Kit was used to purify and extract DNA from 0.25 g subsamples (Appendix C). Two buffer negative controls were included during each extraction evolution; these were soil negative samples ran simultaneously with the same protocol and solutions in order to ensure no contamination during extraction. For the controls, 250 µl of sterilized distilled water was used in place of the 0.25 g soil subsamples. DNA extracts were stored at -80°C.

PCR

PCR amplification was performed using a domain-specific 16S rRNA primer - E8F [5'AGAGTTTGATCCTGGCTCAG3', *E. coli* 16S rDNA positions 8 to 27] and the degenerate primer E533R [5'TIACCGIIICTICTGGCAC3', *E. coli* 16S rDNA positions 533 to 515], both with a final concentration of 0.4 μM. E533R uses deoxyinosine at nucleotide positions where PCR mismatches are common (Watanabe, Kodama, & Harayama, 2001). 16S rDNA was amplified from approximately 187 ng of extracted DNA (average concentration of template DNA was 17.8 ng/μl) prepared with PCR buffer, MgCl₂, deoxynucleoside triphosphates, primers, Qiagen's HotStarTaq polymerase (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA), and DNA template in 25 μl volumes following the protocol and dilutions outlined in Appendices D and F, respectively. An Eppendorf Mastercycler thermocycler with the program below was used:

- Lid Temp = 105°C
- Initial denaturation: T = 95°C for 15 minutes. Due to the unique attachment of an antibody preventing false denaturation, an extended denaturation time was necessary.
- Denaturation: $T = 94^{\circ}C$ for 1 minute.
- Annealing: $T = 46^{\circ}C$ (Empirically derived) for 1 minute.
- Extension: $T = 72^{\circ}C$ for 1 minute.
- 29 repetitions for a total of 30 cycles.
- Holding Temperature: $T = 4^{\circ}C$.

Annealing temperatures (T_A) were estimated based on the size and composition of the primers as follows and confirmed by Baker et al. (2003):

*Note: Based on empirical testing the annealing temperature was lowered to 46 °C.

In order to minimize PCR bias in subsequent cloning steps, two separate reactions were run for each DNA extract. If reactions were successful, as determined by gel electrophoresis, they were pooled prior to subsequent cloning as described below.

DNA Concentrations

Unsuccessful gel electrophoresis results were common place, initially, due to changes in Taq polymerase used (Qiagen's HotStarTaq and Promega's GoTaq), high DNA concentrations present in template, or presence of inhibitory material. Other possible causes included problems in extraction resulting in residual humic material or contamination with Mo Bio's "C6" solution. To determine the root of negative results a spectrophotometer was used to determine DNA concentrations in gels with poor results. Spectrophotometer readings were obtained at a 1:100 concentration of template DNA to determine amount of DNA present prior to attempting a second PCR with those that gave false negative readings. Unfortunately, the lab's spectrophotometer was malfunctioning and DNA concentrations had to be derived empirically. Later readings on an ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE) revealed A_{260}/A_{280} and A_{260}/A_{230} ratios for the purified soil bacterium were 1.62 to 2.00 and 0.57 to 1.6, respectively, signifying relatively clean DNA extractions, although at widely varying concentrations.

Gel Electrophoresis

The PCR-amplified samples were loaded on a 0.8% agarose gel with 0.1% ethidium bromide and run at 95 V for 35 minutes at room temperature with a 1X TAE (Tris-Acetate-EDTA) buffer (see Appendix E for TAE recipe). The gel image was digitized using a Kodak Gel Logic 200 system. See Appendix G for results.

Cloning

The successful PCR amplifications were duplicated, pooled, then cloned using *Topo TA Cloning 2.1 Kit* (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and transformed into *Escherichia coli* according to protocol included in Appendix H. TOPO TA Cloning provides a highly efficient, one-step cloning strategy for the direct insertion of *Taq* polymerase-amplified PCR products into a plasmid vector (pCR2.1-TOPO®). The plasmid vector was supplied linearized with a single 3′-thymidine (T) overhang for TA Cloning and had the enzyme topoisomerase covalently bound to the vector. *Taq* polymerase used in PCR had a transferase activity that added a single adenosine (A) to the 3′ ends of PCR products allowing PCR inserts to ligate efficiently with the vector, while toposoimerase I binds to duplex DNA at specific sites and cleaves after 5′-CCCTT in one strand (Invitrogen Corporation, 2004).

The One Shot[®] *E. coli* competent cells were very fragile and were handled with care. They were stored at -80 °C and thawed on ice. Kanamycin at a concentration of 25 μg/ml was chosen as the selective agent in growth media. Three LB-kanamycin agar gel plates with 40 μg/ml X-gal were used per transformation with approximately 100 μl, 100 μl, and 80 μl, respectively, added to each plate. LB (Luria-Bertani) medium is a rich broth solution with a composition of 1% Tryptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 1.0% NaCl. The following recipe was used to prepare a 1 Liter solution:

Luria Bertani Medium (LB):

• 10.0g Tryptone (enzymatically digested milk protein casein - supplies amino acids)

Plates were prepared by adding 15g/L agar, autoclaving on liquid cycle for 20 minutes at

- 5.0 g of Yeast Extract (supplies lots of nutrients)
- 1g glucose
- 10.0g NaCl
- deionized, distilled water to 1 liter
- Adjust to pH \sim 7.2

15psi, cooled in tempering bath to 55°C, kanamycin (final concentration of 25 μg/ml) added, X-gal (final concentration of 40 μg/ml) added, and plates poured and allowed to cool.

After overnight incubation at 37°C, five white colonies were chosen from each plate and one blue colony (only for initial set of incubations in order to compare with white colonies) per transformation and grown overnight at 37°C in 2 ml LB-kanamycin (25 μg/ml) media. Qiagen's QIAprep Spin Miniprep Kit (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, CA) was used to purify and isolate plasmid DNA (Appendix L).

Restriction Enzyme Digestion

In order to test for successful insertion of PCR products into the Topo-TA vector, EcoR1 (Promega) restriction digestion followed by visualization on 1% agarose gel along with λ -HindIII DNA standard was done. The following is the digestion reaction mixture presented in the order prepared and steps:

- Sterile DI H2O---12.3 μl
- RE10X Buffer----2 µl
- BSA-----0.2 μl
- DNA-----5 ul
- Mix by pipetting
- *Eco*RI enzyme----0.5 μl
- Mix by pipetting
- Centrifuge ~30 sec @ 13,000 rpm
- Incubate at 37 °C for 3 hrs

Run entire sample on 1% agarose gel. See Appendix I for results.

Sequencing

Sequencing reactions were prepared using the GenomeLab Methods Development Kit (Beckman Colter Inc., Fullerton, CA). Dye terminator cycle sequencing reactions were prepared according to manufacturer's instructions with the M13 -47 sequencing primer and dITP sequencing chemistry (Appendix K). DNA template amounts were determined based on isolation concentrations attained from NanoDrop® ND-1000 spectrophotometer (Appendix J) and a recommended molar ratio of primer to template of ≥40:1(Beckman Coulter Inc., 2005). The DNA was also pre-heated for 1 min at 96 °C in order to ensure the plasmid was denatured, straightening it and releasing some of the impurities that adhere to it (Beckman Coulter Inc., 2005).

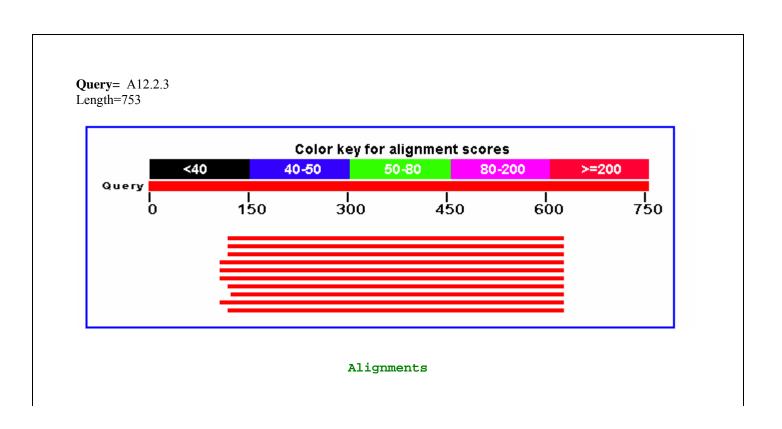
Samples were prepared and thermocycled on 96-well plates. Sequencing reactions were then transferred to polypropylene sample plates provided by Beckman-Coulter for use with the CEQ8000 sequencer. In these plates, samples were precipitated in 95% ethanol, and washed with 70% ethanol according to provided protocol. In order to remove remaining supernatant at the end of the ethanol wash, plates were centrifuged upside down at 200 rpm for 20 seconds, allowed to dry, and then pellets were resuspended in provided "Sample Loading Solution." Sequencing products were analyzed with a CEQ 8000 Genetic Analysis System (Beckman Colter Inc., Fullerton, CA).

Comparative Analysis & Phylogeny

Nearest sequence matches were determined using NIH's MegaBLAST program (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) (Altschul, Gish, Miller, Myers, & Lipman, 1990). The accession numbers ("AJ416168" as shown in Figure 8 below) are then cross referenced in order to provide a the closest match's entire sequence, definition, isolation source, and related research. The

ClustalW interface within Bioedit v7.0.5 (Brown, 1999) software package was used to align sequences to matching counterparts with the highest Bit Score.

Editing was done conservatively. Figure 8 is provided as an example of a BLAST result used for editing. The upper section of Figure 8 shows a summary of the sequence for matches against sample A12.2.3. The color red indicates a good match (>200 bp). Residuals (sequence segments outside of pairwise alignment) were removed using Bioedit v7.0.5 (Brown, 1999) software package after pairwise alignment was conducted in MegaBLAST. Pairwise alignment resulted in a matches of the "query" against it closest "subject." When gaps were found the chromatogram was viewed to determine possible causes. If the chromatogram at a gapped position showed that a base pair is missing or one has been added such as the addition of an "N" (Pruden, 2005) in a run of the same nucleotide, then the matching base pair was added or deleted.



```
gi|22265966|emb|AJ416168.1|ST416168 Uncultured bacterium partial 16S
rRNA gene, clone Sta0-45
Length=598
Score = 798 bits (432), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 485/508 (95%), Gaps = 13/508 (2%)
Strand=Plus/Plus
Query
    121
        GATGAAACGCTAGC-GGA-GCTTAACACATGCAAGTCGTGGGGCAGCACAGGTAGCAATA
        Sbjct
        GATG-AACGCTAGCGGGAGGCTTAACACATGCAAGTCGTGGGGCAGCACAGGTAGCAATA
                                                    59
    179
        238
Query
        Sbict
    60
        CTGGGTGGCGA-CCGGCGCACGGGTGAGTAACGCGTATGCAACCTGCCCTGTACAGGGGG
                                                    118
    239
        ATAAGCCCGGAGAAATTCGGATTAATACCCCATAAAGATATGAGAAGGCATCTTTTTATA
                                                    298
Query
        ATA-GCCCGGAGAAATTCGGATTAATACCCCATAAAGATATGAGAAGGCATCTTTTTATA
Sbjct
    119
                                                    177
        TTTAAAGTTTCGGCGGTACGGGATGGGCATGCGTGACATTATTTCTAGTTGGCAGGGTAA
Query
    299
                                                    358
        178
        235
Sbjct
    359
        CGGCCTAACCAAGGCTTCGATGTCTAGGGGTCCTGAGAGGGTGATCCCCCACACTGGATA
                                                    418
Query
             CGGCCTA-CCAAGGCTTCGATGTCTAGGGGTCCTGAGAGGGTGATCCCCCACACTGG-TA
                                                    293
Sbjct
    236
        CTGAGACACGGACCAGACTCCATACGGGAGGCATCAGTGAGGAATATTGGTCAATGGGCG
                                                    478
Query
        CTGAGACACGGACCAGACTCC-TACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGAGGAATATTGGTCAATGGGCG
     294
                                                    352
Sbjct
    479
        CAAGCCTGAACCCAACCCATCCCGCGTGCAAGAAGAACGCGCTATGCGTCGTAAACTGCT
                                                    538
Query
        Sbjct
    353
        CAAGCCTGAACC-AGCC-ATCCCGCGTGCAGGAAGAAGGCGCTATGCGTCGTAAACTGCT
                                                    410
    539
        TTTGCAGGGGAAGAAAATCCCGTACGTGTACGGGACTGACCGTACCCTGTGAATAAGCAT
                                                    598
Query
        Sbjct
        TTTTCAGGGGAAGAAA-TCCCGTACGTGTACGGGACTGACGGTACCCTGTGAATAAGCAT
                                                    469
    599
        CGGCTAACTCCGTGCCGGCAACCCCGGT
                             626
Query
        CGGCTAACTCCGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGGT
Sbjct
```

Figure 8. Pairwise BLAST alignment example.

Another editing step, which was done conservatively, is editing for "N" when it showed up in sequencing data. For this there was a need to look at numerous BLAST pairwise

alignments to the sequence submitted and determine if at the position of "N" there was consistency with a certain nucleotide. If there is consistency than it may be possible to change the "N" if the chromatogram shows the peak of that nucleotide is highest at that position.

(Pruden, 2005)

Ribosomal Database Project-II's Classifier program (http://www.cme.msu.edu/RDP) was used to give an estimation of taxonomic placement based on an 80% confidence level. Edited sequences were used in this comparison.

Diversity Estimation

Relative abundance examinations were done on RDP-II Classifier results to relay any patterns noticed in phylotypes among plantings and depths. Richness estimates, rarefaction curves, and diversity indices were determined using EstimateS

(http://viceroy.eeb.uconn.edu/EstimateS) for species level examination. Species richness was examined using the ACE and Chao1 estimates. Chao1 estimates of species richness were calculated after 1,000 randomizations of sampling without replacement. The percentage of coverage was calculated by Good's method with the formula [1-(n/N)] X 100, where n is the number of accession numbers represented by one clone (singletons) and N is the total number of sequences analyzed for the specified sampling (Good, 1953). Shannon-Weiner and Simpson's reciprocal indices were also determined despite an imperfect resolution of species abundance. EstimateS was utilized to calculate the preceding estimates of richness and indices incorporating rarefaction and randomization as outlined in Colwell (2005).

IV. Results & Discussion

PCR Results

The outcomes for all PCR reactions are provided in tables in Appendix F with corresponding agarose gels in Appendix G. Due to a malfunctioning spectrophotometer in the AFIT laboratory empirical testing of the appropriate volume of DNA template to use in PCR was necessary. DNA volumes ranged from 3 to 10.5 µl. Later testing revealed 16S rDNA was most successfully amplified from approximately 187 ng of extracted DNA. One contamination control blank resulted in a positive result (23 Sept Gel). However, when cloned and sequenced it matched closely with cloning vector sequences and sample A71NC (negative control – blue colony without insert). This indicates possible cross contamination from the pipet during one iteration of the PCR process.

Unsuccessful gel electrophoresis results were commonplace, initially, due to changes in Taq polymerase used (*Qiagen's HotStarTaq* and *Promega's GoTaq*), high DNA concentrations present in template, or presence of inhibitory material. Other possible causes included problems in extraction resulting in residual humic material or contamination with Mo Bio's "C6" solution. To determine the root of negative results a spectrophotometer was used to determine DNA concentrations in gels with poor results. Spectrophotometer readings were obtained at a 1:100 concentration of template DNA to determine amount of DNA present prior to attempting a second PCR with those that gave false negative readings. Unfortunately, the lab's spectrophotometer was malfunctioning and DNA concentrations had to be derived empirically. Later readings on an ND-1000 Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE) revealed A₂₆₀/A₂₈₀ and A₂₆₀/A₂₃₀ ratios for the purified soil bacterium were 1.62 to 2.00 and 0.57 to 1.6, respectively, signifying relatively clean DNA extractions, although at widely varying concentrations

A total of 158 PCR amplifications were prepared in order to achieve duplicate positive results for the 36 mesocosm soil samples and 2 inoculated soil samples (38 total pools). Again, this number of amplifications was necessary due to the combination of changes in Taq polymerase used (which generated 28 negative results) and empirically derived concentrations necessary for effective amplification.

Cloning Results

No problems were encountered during transformation. Only one iteration of cloning using *Topo TA Cloning 2.1 Kit* (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and transformation into One Shot

Escherichia coli was necessary for all 38 PCR pools. The use of X-gal to visualize colonies with the plasmid insert allowed for efficient isolation of clones. Plasmid DNA purification proved problematic until it was realized that bacterial cell pellets were not properly resuspended in the first step with Buffer P1 using QIAprep Spin Miniprep Kit (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, CA) used to purify and isolate plasmid DNA. Thus, it became necessary to isolate a total of 746 clones in order to achieve plasmid DNA concentrations sufficient for sequencing a minimum of ten clones per original soil sample. After rectification of this problem, restriction digestion showed plasmid inserts for all samples (Appendix I). Clones were labeled according to original soil sample, plate number, and clone isolated from that plate. For example, in clone A10-3.2.5, "A" signifies the month of extraction; "10" represents the column number; "3" represents depth, with 1, 2, and 3 representing bottom, middle, and top, respectively; "2" is from first plate; and "5" is the fifth clone isolated.

Sequence Results

In the interest of brevity chromatograms were excluded from this thesis, however, all edited sequences can be viewed in Appendix M and an excerpt can be viewed in Figures 16 and 17 on pages 163 and 164, respectively. All results are maintained at sequencer workstation in

WSU microbiology laboratory. The results of the sampling and analytical procedures described in Chapter 3 are provided to present a detailed characterization of phylotype dominance in the various strata within each column. The results are intended to characterize the microbial community and provide an indication of possible relationships between wetland soils dominated by a particular species of plants.

Differences in identifications were not infrequent between BLAST and RDP-II sequence comparisons. The two programs acquire their sequences from the same databases; however, search results differ because BLAST searches against all available sequences, while RDP-II uses only select GenBank sequences within their own database as reference sequences. Additionally, the results may be partially inaccurate or misleading since GenBank and RDP-II are public databases constructed from non-peer reviewed submissions. It should also be remembered that BLAST results with the highest bit scores may also be a result of sequence alignment length, resulting in identification of a species with the highest score despite having significantly lower percentage similarity. Regardless, BLAST results proved consistent, reproducible, and statistically valid based on algorithms used to determine e-values. Thus it was used to provide nearest sequence matches which were in turn edited and used in RDP's Classifier program.

A total of 396 sequences were attained. Of these, 34 were excluded from the RDP classification: 4 from the positive contamination control blank, one from a blue colony ("A71.NC") which received no PCR insert, and 29 which were under 200 bp in alignment length. The average sequence length of these 362 clones was 692 bp with an average alignment length of 475 bp. The average percent identity, e-value, and bit score were 92.8%, 1.66E-44, and 680, respectively.

Phylogenetic analysis

Of the 362 clones carried on to the RDP Classifier, 99.4% were classified as belonging to the domain Bacteria under 11 separate phyla. Nine monophyletic phyla (consists of a common ancestor) were represented and two unique phyla (*Genera incertae sedis OP11* and *OP10*) showing unresolved common ancestory. Figure 9 displays RDP Classification results for domain and phyla classifications. As seen from Figure 9 and Table 6, the majority of sequences (50.8%) were unclassified, meaning that random subsets of the query sequence did not match sequences assigned to that taxon greater than or equal to 80% of the time. Yet, 32.8% of sequences are from the phylum *Proteobacteria*, which represents 66.67% of the 177 classifiable sequences.

domain	9/0	Library
<u>Bacteria</u>	99.4	
unclassified Root	0.6	

phylum	0/0	Library
Genera_incertae_sedis_OP11	0.3	
Genera_incertae_sedis_OP10	0.3	
<u>Nitrospira</u>	1.7	
<u>Verrucomicrobia</u>	1.1	
<u>Gemmatimonadetes</u>	0.6	
<u>Bacteroidetes</u>	3.1	
<u>Chloroflexi</u>	3.3	
<u>Planctomycetes</u>	0.8	
<u>Actinobacteria</u>	4.4	
<u>Proteobacteria</u>	32.8	
<u>Firmicutes</u>	0.8	
unclassified Bacteria	50.8	

Figure 9. RDP results for 362 clones with sequence alignment lengths >200 bp. 80% Confidence (Calculated by RDP's Classifer program). Detailed lineage profile can be viewed in Appendix O.

Phylum Level Diversity

Mid-level of columns showed highest abundance of phylum level richness, with 9 different phyla represented, compared to 7 and 8 phyla in levels 1 and 3, respectively. (Table 6), The *Proteobacteria* clearly dominated throughout all depths. Phylum *Chloroflexi* was prevalent at the lowest depth, where it comprised12.2% if the represented phyla compared to roughly 5% in levels 2 and 3. *Gemmatimonadetes* were only represented at the highest level (level 3).

Few remarkable conclusions can be made when comparing planting to phyla occurrence (Table 7) due to a small number of represented occurences. The control columns containing no plants supported the highest phylum level abundance. *Chloroflexi*, however, was more prevalent in the *S. atrovirens* mesocosms representing 9.8% of the classifiable clones compared to 3.6% and 2.8% in the *C. comosa* and *E. erythropoda*, respectively. *Actinobacteria* was also more prevalent in soil samples used as the original inoculum for the mesocosms, than in those samples later taken from planted mesocosms. While *Chloroflexi* occurred across all three depths, it showed greatest abundance at the lowest depth (Tables 8 and 9). The relative percentages of other represented phyla were, otherwise, relatively even across all three plantings.

Table 6. Phylum affiliation to depth of classified clones. n = the frequency of occurrence at 80% confidence; percentage represents number clones per total classified at 80% confidence under each depth.

			Mesocosm Depth		All
Phylum	SI (Inoc. Soil)	Level 1 (49 in)	Level 2 (31 in)	Level 3 (13 in)	Classifiable Clones
Genera incertae sedis OPII			1		1
Genera micertae seats 01 11			1.7%		0.6%
Genera incertae sedis OP10			1		1
Genera micertae seats 01 10			1.7%		0.6%
Nitrospira		2	2	2	6
wiirospira		4.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
Verrucomicrobia		1	3		4
verrucomicrooia		2.0%	5.2%		2.3%
Gemmatimonadetes				2	2
Gemmanmonaaeres				3.4%	1.1%
Bacteroidetes	1	5	3	2	11
Bacterotaetes	9.1%	10.2%	5.2%	3.4%	6.2%
79-1Ai		6	3	3	12
Chloroflexi		12.2%	5.2%	5.1%	6.8%
DI	1		1	1	3
Planctomycetes	9.1%		1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Actinobacteria	2	3	6	5	16
Acnnovacteria	18.2%	6.1%	10.3%	8.5%	9.0%
Proteobacteria	7	31	37	43	118
rroteovacteria	63.6%	63.3%	63.8%	72.9%	66.7%
Fil		1	1	1	3
Firmicutes		2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Classifiable Bacteria	11	49	58	59	177
Unclassfied Bacteria	9	71	55	48	183
Total	20	120	113	107	360

Table 7. Phylum affiliation to plant species. n = the frequency of occurrence at 80% confidence; percentage represents number clones per total classified at 80% confidence under each planting.

			Mesocosm Pla	unting		AΠ
Phylum	SI (Inoc. Soil)	C. comosa	E erythropoda	S atrovirens	None	Classifiable Clones
Genera incertae sedis OP11					1 2.4%	1 0.6%
Genera incertae sedis OP10					1 2.4%	1 0.6%
Nitrospira		1 3.6%	1 2.8%	2 3.3%	2 4.9%	6 3.4%
Verrucomicrobia			2 5.6%	1 1.6%	1 2.4%	4 2.3%
Germatimonadetes		1 3.6%	1 2.8%			2 1.1%
Bacteroidetes	1 9.1%	2 7.1%	2 5.6%	5 8.2%	1 2.4%	11 6.2%
Chl or ofle xi		1 3.6%	1 2.8%	6 9.8%	4 9.8%	12 6.8%
Planctomycetes	1 9.1%			1 1.6%	1 2.4%	3 1.7%
Actinobacteria	2 18.2%	2 7.1%	3 8.3%	6 9.8%	3 7.3%	16 9.0%
Proteobacteria	7 63.6%	20 71.4%	25 69.4%	40 65.6%	26 63.4%	118 66.7%
Firmicutes		1 3.6%	1 2.8%		1 2.4%	3 1.7%
Classibiable Bacteria	11	28	36	61	41	177
Unclass fied Bacteria	9	21	58	53	42	183
Total	20	49	94	114	83	360

Genera Level Diversity

Twenty-two genera were represented with 80% confidence. It was somewhat surprising that 40 clones (or 11% of all edited sequences) could be classified to the Genus level using RDP's Classifier program, even though many of the accession numbers were defined as "uncultured bacteria" by BLAST. For example, sample A73.2.3 nearest match was with BLAST accession number DQ125856 with a percent identity of 97.27% and e-value of 0.0, an uncultured bacterium clone; yet it still showed a 100% similarity to the genus *Acetivibrio* in RDP. The genera *Anaerolinea* and *Nitrospira* from the phylum *Chloroflexi* and *Nitrospira*, respectively, proved highly prevalent at all levels, representing 30% and 15% of clones classifiable to genus level at 80% confidence (Table 8). Amongst the plantings (Table 9) the genus *Anaerolinea* proved prevalent amongst the *S. atrovirens* plantings. *Chloroflexi* (green non-sulfur bacteria) are described as facultatively aerobic organisms; however, *Anaerolinea thermophila* represents the

sole species of the genus *Anaerolinea* and was shown to be a strictly anaerobic organism (Sekiguchi, Yamada, Hanada, Ohashi, Harada, & Kamagata, 2003). Level 2 showed most even distribution of genera (Figure 10). *E. erythropoda* demonstrated most the most proportional distribution of genera among planted columns, while *S. atrovirens* displayed a higher degree of genera richness (Fig. 11), probably due to increased sampling as the result of 2 plantings of *C. comosa* and 4 plantings of *S. atrovirens*.

Table 8. Genus affiliation of classified clones. Percentage represents number clones per total classifiable to genus level (40) at 80% confidence.

m. i	Class/Suhclass	Genus	SI (Inoc. Soil)				Mesoco	sm Depth			т	-4-1
Phylum	Class/Subclass	Genus			Level 1 (49 in)		Level 2 (31 in)		Level 3 (13 in)		Total	
		Microlunatus	1	2.50%							1	2.50%
4	Actinobacteri dae	Mycobacterium			1	2.50%					1	2.50%
Actinobacteria	Actinobacteria	Nocardioides					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
	Rubrobacteridae	Solirubrobacter					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
Bacteroidetes	Flavobacteria	Flavobacterium					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
Dacterotaetes	Sphingobacteria	Chitinophaga					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
Chloroflexi	Anaerolineae	Anaerolinea			- 6	15.00%	3	7.50%	3	7.50%	12	30.00%
Firmicutes	Clostridia	Acetivibrio							1	2.50%	1	2.50%
Gemmatimonadetes	Gemmatimonadetes	Gemmatimonas							2	5.00%	2	5.00%
Genera incertae sedis OP10		OP10					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
Genera incertae sedis OP11		OP11					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
Nitrospira	Mitrospira	Mitrospira			2	5.00%	2	5.00%	2	5.00%	6	15.00%
Planctomycetes	Planctomycetacia	Planctomyces					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
	Alphaproteobacteria	Hyphomicrobium							1	2.50%	1	2.50%
	7	Hydrogenophaga	1	2.50%							1	2.50%
	Betaproteobacteria	Mitrosospira							1	2.50%	1	2.50%
		Anaeromyxobacter							2	5.00%	2	5.00%
Proteobacteria		Desulforegula			1	2.50%					1	2.50%
	Deltaproteobacteria	Geobacter					1	2.50%			1	2.50%
		Haliangium			1	2.50%					1	2.50%
		Pelobacter			1	2.50%					1	2.50%
Verrucomicrobia	Verrucomicrobiae	Verrucomi crobium			1	2.50%					1	2.50%
	Total		2	5.00%	13	32.50%	13	32.50%	12	30.00%	40	100.00%

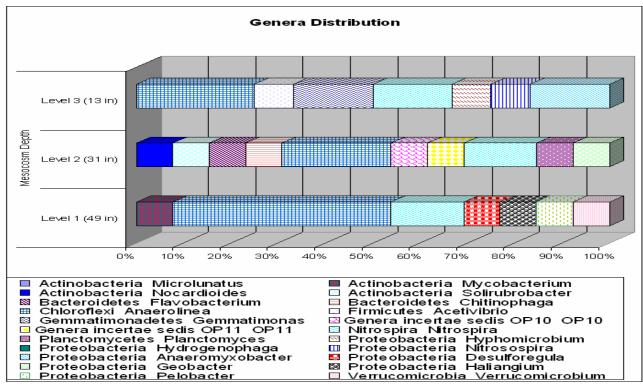


Figure 10. Genera Distribution Among Depths.

Table 9. Genus affiliation to plant species. n = the frequency of occurrence at 80% confidence; percentage represents number clones per total classifiable to genus level per plant species.

Phylum	Class/Subclass	Genus	SI (Inoc. Soil)		Mesocos m Dep th								Total	
z zy zwit	Class/ Sunclass	Genus			C. 00	mosa	E. erythropoda		S. atrovirens		None		10121	
		Microlunatus	1	50.00%									1	2.50%
Actinobacteria	Actinobacteridae	Mycobacterium									1	9.09%	1	2.50%
Acunoodcieria		Nocardioides							1	6.67%			1	2.50%
	Rubrobacteridae	Solirubrobacter					1	14.29%					1	2.50%
Bacteroidetes	Flavobacteria	Flavobacterium									1	9.09%	1	2.50%
Dacterotaetes	Sphingobacteria	Chitinophaga							1	6.67%			1	2.50%
Chloroflexi	Anaerolineae	Anaerolinea			1	20.00%	1	14.29%	6	40.00%	4	36.36%	12	30.00%
Firmicutes	Clostridia	Acetivibrio					1	14.29%					1	2.50%
Gemmatimonadetes	Gemmatimonadetes	Gemmatimonas			1	20.00%	1	14.29%					2	5.00%
Genera incertae sedis OP10		OP10									1	9.09%	1	2.50%
Genera incertae sedis OP11		OP11									1	9.09%	1	2.50%
Mitrospira	Mitrospira	Nitrospira			1	20.00%	1	14.29%	2	13.33%	2	18.18%	6	15.00%
Hanctomycetes	Planetomycetacia	Planetomyces							1	6.67%			1	2.50%
	Alphaproteobacteria	Hyphomicr obium					1	14.29%					1	2.50%
		Hydro genophaga	1	50.00%									1	2.50%
	Betaproteobacteria	Nitrosospira							1	6.67%			1	2.50%
		Anaeromyxobacter			1	20.00%			1	6.67%			2	5.00%
Proteobacteria		Desulfor egula							1	6.67%			1	2.50%
	Deltaproteobacteria	Geobacter					1	14.29%					1	2.50%
		Hali angium			1	20.00%							1	2.50%
		Pelobacter							1	6.67%			1	2.50%
Verrucomicrobia	Verrucomicrobiae	Verrucomicrobium									1	9.09%	1	2.50%
	Total		2	100.00%	5	100.00%	7	100.00%	15	100.00%	11	100.00%	40	100.00%

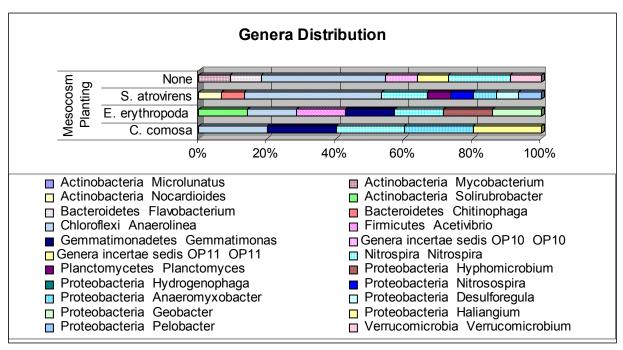


Figure 11. Genera distribution among plantings.

Species Diversity

Classifier proved useful in inferring phylogeny based on classified sequences. BLAST results, however, were used to determine species level diversity, since this database represents all known sequences and is the most heavily cited tool for such identifications.

For the species diversity indices, the 20 soil inoculum samples were excluded leaving 342 clones. There were 288 accession numbers represented by these 342 clones (Appendix Q). Tables 10-12 list duplicated accession numbers with number of repeats and their relation to depth/planting. These duplicates were represented in the data inputs to EstimateS, which was used to calculate diversity incices as described in the Methodology section. Due to increased sampling effort involving *S. atrovirens* many of the duplicates came from the 12 samples extracted from these mesocosms, while *C. comosa*, present in only two mesocosms, showed only two repeats.

 Table 10. Duplicated accession numbers.

Accession #	# Duplicates	Accession #	# Duplicates	Accession #	# Duplicates
AB234243	3	AM085466	2	DQ154336	2
AB240237	2	AY102911	2	DQ154346	2
AB240264	2	AY188292	3	DQ154377	2
AB240280	2	AY212696	2	DQ154435	3
AF293010	2	AY214798	2	DQ154525	7
AF392740	2	AY360642	2	DQ154551	3
AF418945	2	AY568858	5	DQ154600	2
AF419683	2	AY921821	4	DQ154627	2
AJ232797	3	AY921932	2	DQ154633	2
AJ306790	2	DQ065033	5	DQ154649	2
AJ518795	2	DQ066684	4	DQ223206	2
AJ585959	2	DQ093937	2	DQ297986	2
AJ863223	2	DQ125726	2	DQ310755	2
AJ876729	2	DQ128428	2	Z95736	2

DQ154525 (uncultured soil bacterium) was the most prevalent sequence match and occurred among all plantings and at depths. RDP classified these sequences matching DQ154525 as *Deltaproteobacteria*.

 Table 11. Depth and corresponding duplicates.

	Mesocosm Depth												
Level 1 (49 in)					Level 2 (31 in)			Level 3 (13 in)					
Accession #	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Planting</u>	# Repeats	Accession # Definition		<u>Planting</u>	# Repeats	Accession #	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Planting</u>	# Repeats		
AF392740	Uncultured bacterium clone LAC1 16S ribosomal RNA gene	None	2	AM085466	Uncultured bacterium partial 168 rRNA gene, clone E173	None	2	AF419683	Uncultured bacterium CS_B017 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	S. atrovirens	2		
AJ306790	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone SHA-59	E. erythropoda	2	AY214798	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium clone BB-2-H5 16S ribosomal RNA gene	E. erythropoda	2	AY188292	Uncultured bacterium clone KD1-11 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	C. comosa	2		
AY102911	Uncultured bacterium clone BCM3S-5B 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	S. atrovirens	2	AY568858	Uncultured bacterium isolate JH12_C17 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	E. erythropoda	2	DQ154435	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS- C109 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	None	2		
AY568858	Uncultured bacterium isolate JH12_C17 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	S. atrovirens	2	AY921821	Uncultured beta proteobacterium clone AKYH490 16S ribosomal RNA gene	None	3	DQ154525	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS- C208 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	None	2		
DQ065033	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965019A11.x1 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	S. atrovirens	2	DQ065033	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965019A11.x1 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	C. comosa	2	DQ223206	Uncultured proteobacterium clone EV221H2111601SAH33 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	S. atrovirens	2		
DQ154525	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	C. comosa	3	DQ154346	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS C16 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	None	2						
L				DQ154525	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS C208 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	E. erythropoda	2						

C. cor	C. comosa		ropoda	S. atro	virens	None		
Accession #	# Repeats							
DQ154525	3	AY214798	2	AB234243	2	AF392740	2	
Z95736	2	AY568858	2	AB240264	2	AY188292	2	
		DQ154525	2	AY102911	2	AY921821	2	
				AY568858	3	DQ066684	2	
				DQ065033	2	DQ154627	2	
				DQ093937	2			
				DQ154633	2			
			·	DQ223206	2			

Since sampling effort differed due to a greater number of mesocosms being planted with *S. atrovirens* and alignment lengths under 200 bp were excluded, rarefaction (incorporated in EstimateS program) was used in the calculation of species richness and diversity indices for each plant type and depth. Rarefaction, as outlined in Chapter II, allows the comparison of the number of species found in two regions and answers how many species would have been found in a smaller data set if sampling effort was equal (Hurlbert, 1971).

Table 13. Diversity indices and richness estimates based on BLAST results. Note: Numbers given for plantings related to depth (and vice versa) were not included, since pooled sampling data was too small to allow for doubletons.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	C. comosa	E. erythropoda	S. atrovirens	None
Individuals	122	113	107	49	96	114	83
Sobs	115	105	102	46	93	105	78
ACE Mean	1252.86	883.28	1091.4	680.77	1488	764.73	647.4
Chao 1 Mean	1096	784	878	519	1094.25	687	516
Shannon Index	4.72	4.62	4.61	3.8	4.52	4.62	4.34
Simpson's Reciprical Index	922.63	703.11	1134.2	294	1520	644.1	680.6
Good's Coverage	5.7%	7.1%	4.7%	6.1%	3.1%	7.9%	6.0%

$$ShannonIndex = \sum_{i=1}^{s} (P_i)(\ln P_i) \; ; \; Simpson'sIndex = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{s} (P_i)^2 P_i \; ; \quad S^*_{Chao1} = S_{obs} + (a^2/2b); \; and$$

$$S_{ace} = S_{abund} + \frac{S_{rare}}{C_{ace}} + \frac{F_1}{C_{ace}} \gamma_{ace}^2$$

Table 13 and Figures 12-18 provide a good perspective of just how diverse the soil microbial community was. Although the mid-level soil proved to be more diverse at the phylum and genera level, lower species level diversity was shown for mid-level samples. This may

occur when fewer species are observed among a smaller range of higher level phylotypes or may be a result of a higher percentage of clones which were "unclassifiable," thus not included in Classifier based examination. The *E. erythropoda* columns showed much more species richness than the other columns; this may be due in part to the plant's roots providing an environment capable of supporting differing metabolic conditions.

C. comosa columns contributed 6 soil samples and 49 clones resulting in 46 observed species; *E. erythropoda* columns contributed 9 soil samples and 96 clones resulting in 93 observed species; *S. atrovirens* columns contributed 12 soil samples and 114 clones resulting in 105 observed species; and the columns with no planting contributed 9 soil samples and 83 clones resulting in 78 observed species. Levels 1, 2, and 3 contributed 12 soil samples each corresponding to 122, 113, and 107 clones and 115, 105, 102 observed species, repectively.

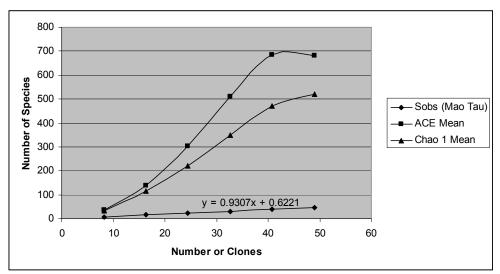


Figure 12. *C. comosa* rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted.

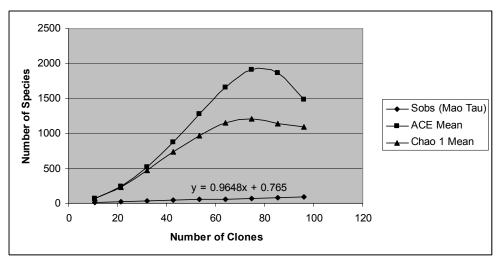


Figure 13. *E. erythropoda* rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted.

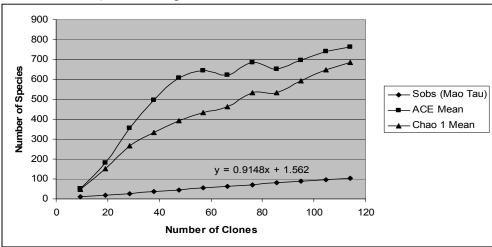


Figure 14. *S. atrovirens* rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted.

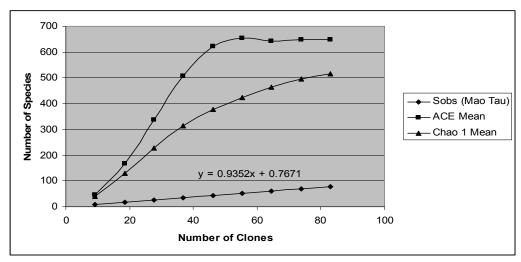


Figure 15. Rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms with no plantings. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted.

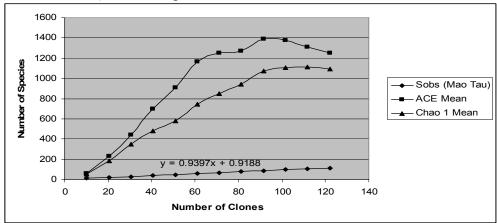


Figure 16. Level 1 (Lowest level) rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted.

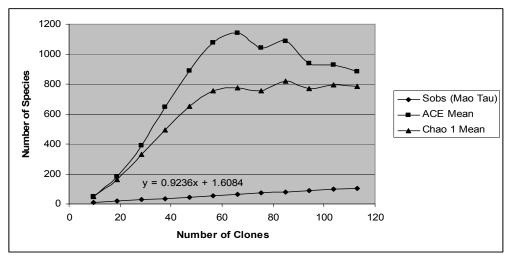


Figure 17. Level 2 (Mid-level) rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted.

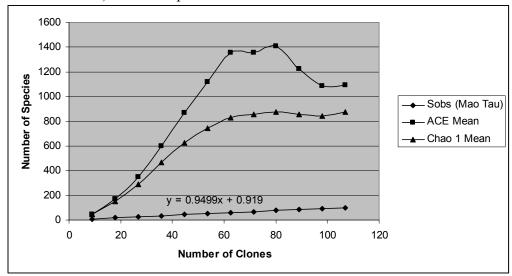


Figure 18. Level 3 (Top level) rarefaction curve of number of observed species (S_{obs}) from 16S rRNA gene clone library recovered from mesocosms. Computed by EstimateS. The corrected ACE and Chao1 estimators (after 1,000 randomizations) were also plotted along with Chao1 95% confidence interval.

As can be seen in Figures 12-18, the number of observed species (S_{obs}) displayed a steady upward slope indicating that sampling was not sufficient. Equations of the related rarefaction curve's trendline was also include to show the average sequences attained per sampling effort. For example, Figure 18 shows a slope of 0.9499 indicating an average of 9.5 unique sequences were attained for every 10 clones. This related closely to the overall Good's coverage of 4.7%,

indicating 9.53 additional phylotypes would be expected for every 10 additional sequenced clones. These levels indicate that the clone library constructed during this research represent only a fraction of the bacterial sequences present in the mesocosms. The ACE and Chao estimators of overall species richness appear to be leveling off or slightly fluctuating and are likely to reach an asymptotic level once rarefaction curve also begins to plateau.

Discussion

The presence of a clone closely matching a known reductive dechlorinator such as *D*. *ethenogenes* was not found among the sequences. It is likely that the known reductive dechlorinators were numerically low in the samples which resulted in no significant hits. However, several clones did match genera (with a confidence level above 90%) known to have species capable of reduction of chlorinated ethenes. These include *Mycobacterium*, *Geobacter*, and *Nocardioides*. *Dehalobacter* similarity was also shown in sample A52, although at a very low level of confidence (5%). Other genera of note include *Dechlorosoma* (perchlorate reducer) (Achenbach, Michaelidou, Bruce, Fryman, & Coates, 2001) and several sulfate-reducers. RDP Classifier results can be found in Appendix O.

This study serves as a quantitative and qualitative measurement of species diversity. The diversity indices did show an extremely high species diversity, backed up by estimates of richness which have not begun to plateau when applied to a rarefaction curve. This indicates that further sequencing is needed in order to determine phylotype dominance, if any, and to receive insight into the actual abundance of the soil microbial community within the columns as well as to determine if there is a correlation between soil depth/wetland plants and microbial dominance.

V. Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Study

The purpose of this study was to characterize the microbial community and detail microbial dominance, if any, among common wetland hydrophytes at three different strata. This included the construction of mesocosms replicating depths and vegetation parameters of a constructed, up-flow dehalogenating treatment wetland followed by DNA analysis via 16S rDNA PCR and analysis.

The findings indicate that the soil microbial community was much more heterogenous than initially expected and represented bacteria from multiple functional groups. The sampling effort must be increased to the point of reaching enough phylotype duplicates to draw conclusions based both upon depth and planting. It is also obvious from the degree of heterogeneity that no true dominance could be determined with this level of sampling. It is possible, however, to draw some hypothesis from the results such as, "Does S. atrovirens enrich for *Chloroflexi*?"

Effort Strengths

This research provided an initial characterization of the bulk soil microbiota dominated by vegetation from the sedge family. A strong foot-hold is established here, which will provide for useful comparison with follow-on data.

Effort Limitations

This efforts proved weak in providing positive identification of known reductive dehalogenators, possibly due to choice in primers or simply because the abundance of these microbes was very low.

I suggest amplifying 16S rDNA gene using different primers with the same DNA template and pooling different PCR products in order to test the validity of these results and

compare against database results and reduce biases that may be inherent due to primer specificity.

Recommendations for Future Study

Future work evaluating the proper taxonomic placement of the sequenced bacteria would be extremely useful. Closer analysis of the sequences may reveal novel sequences which should be submitted to GenBank.

Additionally, further sampling of the mesocosms within the regions of the rhizoplane and bulk soil post-PCE injection would give more conclusive evidence to the bacterium responsible for dehalogenation. Conducting this study under conditions more representative of field conditions, i.e. simulate temperature, flooding, and photoperiod regimes, would also be helpful. Also construction of columns which include soils rich in organic or iron content may provide results unlike those exhibited here, due to different substrate conditions leading to differing metabolic processes.

The possibility of anomalies such as chimera formations should be examined using programs such as Pintail to verify true diversity amongst the sequences attained. "If one partial-length rDNA fragment of organism A binds to a full- or partial-length rDNA fragment of organism B, one or two full-length chimeric sequences, respectively, can be generated during PCR" (Amann, Ludwig, & Schleifer, 1995). Further amplification of the chimeric sequences proceeds with the same efficiency as for nonchimeric fragments. This may lead to a false interpretation of higher biodiversity in the natural sample. This study would benefit by sorting out chimeric sequences.

This study will be useful in determining PCE degrading microbial community structure once it is corroborated with a post-PCE injection community characterization. Knowledge of the microbial community associated with PCE degradation would provide for proper inoculation of

wetland soils in future remediation efforts. It may serve to answer why remediation efforts at one site differ from another based on microbial communities. It should also prove useful to the design of remediation efforts by giving an indication of whether a site's microbial community will support dechlorination based on the electron donors present.

It is suspected that further study will show that VC dechlorinators will be found in aerobic areas, and root zones may exhibit a high degree of heterogeneity due to the presence of numerous electron donors as well as aerobic and anaerobic conditions capable of supporting multiple organisms.

Appendix A. Acronyms

AFIT: Air Force Institute of Technology

adenosine triphosphate ATP:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry ATSDR:

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool BLAST: CAH: Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability CERCLA:

Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

DCE: dichloroethylene DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid

DNAPL: dense nonaqueous-phase liquid

double-stranded DNA dsDNA:

European Bioinformatics Institute EBI: EDTA: ethylene diaminetetraacetic acid EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

ethidium bromide EtBr:

Luria Broth LB:

MCL: Maximum contaminant level MMO: Methane monooxygenase

MNA: Monitored natural attenuation National Institute of Health NIH:

NPL: National Priority List National Research Council NRC:

tetrachloroethylene PCE:

Polymerase Chain Reaction PCR:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act RCRA:

ribosomal DNA rDNA:

Ribosomal Database Project RDP:

TAE: Tris-acetate EDTA TCA: trichloroethane trichloroethylene TCE:

USDHHS: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

ultraviolet UV: VC: vinyl chloride

VOC: volatile organic compound

WPAFB: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base

WSU: Wright State University

Appendix B. Previously Identified Dechlorinating Microbes

Chlorinotod	1	Identified Dechlorinating Micr	<u>oues</u>		
<u>Chlorinated</u> <u>Compound/Electron</u> <u>Acceptors</u>	Aerobe	Anaerobe	End-Product of Dechlorination	Metabolic Pathway	Optimum Temp.
PCE	Aerone	Dehalobacter restrictus ^g	cis-1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	25-30 °C
CE		Denicioodicter restrictus -	<5% of PCE consumed: small	denaiorespiration	23-30 C
		Desulfitobacterium chlororespirans ^j	amounts cis- and trans-1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	34-38 °C
		Desulfitobacterium dehalogenans ^k	c is -1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	nr
		Dehalospirillum multivorans ⁱ	c is -1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	30 °C
		Dehalococcoides ethenogenes ^f	ethene	dehalorespiration	35 °C
		Desulfomonile tiedjei ^h	cis-1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	nr
TCE		Dehalobacter restrictus ^g	c is -1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	25-30 °C
		Dehalococcoides ethenogenes ^f	ethene	dehalorespiration	35 °C
		Desulfitobacterium hafniense ¹			
		Desulfitobacterium chlororespirans ^j	cis- and trans-1,2-DCE	dehalorespiration	34-38 °C
	Methanotrophs				
	(Methylomonas sp.,			Cometabolic	
	Methylosimus sp.) ^e		CO ₂	Oxidation	varies
	Rhodococcus sp. d		CO ₂	Oxidation	4-35 °C
				Cometabolic	
	Nitrosomonas europaea ²		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
	B		00	Cometabolic	
	Pseudomona sp. e		CO ₂	Oxidation Cometabolic	nr
	Methylocystis parvus ^h		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
	instriyiocystis parvas		CO ₂	Cometabolic	111
	Mycobacterium sp h		nr	Oxidation	nr
	112,000 00000 100000			Cometabolic	
	Alcaligenes eutrophus ^h		nr	Oxidation	nr
				Cometabolic	
1,1-DCE	Mycobacterium aurum c		chlorooxirane	Oxidation	nr
	n d			Cometabolic	
	Rhodococcus sp. d		CO ₂	Oxidation	4-35 °C
	Pseudomona sp. e		CO ₂		nr
		Dehalococcoides ethenogenes ^f	ethene	dehalorespiration	35 °C
		Geobacter sp.ª	Iron-reducing role in oxidation	Oxidation	nr
cis-1,2 -DCE	Mycobacterium aurum ^c		chlorooxirane	Oxidation	nr
	Rhodococcus sp. D		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
				Cometabolic	
	Nitrosomonas europaea ²		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
	Pseudomona sp. e		CO ₂		nr
		Dehalococcoides ethenogenes ^f	ethene	dehalorespiration	35 °C
		Geobacter sp.3	Iron-reducing role in oxidation	Oxidation	nr
	Methanotrophs	-	_		
	(Methylomonas sp.,			Cometabolic	
	Methylosinus sp.) ^e		CO ₂	Oxidation	varies
				Cometabolic	
trans-1,2-DCE	Mycobacterium aurum c		chlorooxirane	Oxidation	nr
	3.50			Cometabolic	
	Nitrosomonas europaea		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
	Pseudomona sp. e		CO ₂		nr
	Methanotrophs				
	(Methylomonas sp.,			Cometabolic	
	Methylosinus sp.) ^e		CO ₂	Oxidation	varies
		Dehalococcoides ethenogenes f	ethene	dehalorespiration	35 °C
		Geobacter sp. ^a	Iron-reducing role in oxidation	Oxidation	
VC.	16.00 h moton/		alala na animana	Cometabolic	
VC	Mycobacterium aurum c		chlorooxirane	Oxidation	nr
	Rhodococcus sp.d		CO ₂	Oxidation	4-35 °C
	Actinomycetales sp.ª		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
	3724			Cometabolic	
	Nitrosomonas europaea ª		CO ₂	Oxidation	nr
	+	Dehalococcoides ethenogenes ^f	ethene	dehalorespiration	35 °C
	+		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	25 11 11	Geobacter sp.ª	Iron-reducing role in oxidation	Oxidation	nr
	Methanotrophs				
	(Methylomonas sp.,			Cometabolic	
	Methylosinus sp.) ^e Nocardioides sp. ^b		CO ₂	Oxidation	varies
	I Nocemelia ides en	The state of the s	CO ₂	Oxidation	nr

Source: a=cited in Lee et al.(1998); b= Coleman (2002); c= Hartmans and De Bont (1992); d=Phelps et al. (1991); e=Ensley (1991); f=Maymo-Gatell et al. (1999); g=Holliger (1992); h=Wackett (1995); i=Neumann (1994); Sanford et al. (1996); k=Utkin et al. (1994); l=Christiansen and Ahring (1996); nr=not reported

Appendix C. Mo Bio PowerSoil[™] DNA Isolation Kit Extraction Protocol. (Mo Bio Laboratories, Carlsbad, CA, 2004)

Introduction

The PowerSoilTM DNA Isolation Kit is comprised of a novel and proprietary method for isolating genomic DNA from environmental samples. The kit is intended for use with environmental samples containing a high humic acid content including difficult soil types such as compost, sediment, and manure. Other more common soil types have also been used successfully with this kit. The isolated DNA has a high level of purity allowing for more successful PCR amplification of organisms from the sample. PCR analysis has been performed to detect a variety of organisms including bacteria (e.g. *Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus anthracis*), fungi (e.g. yeasts, molds), algae and Actinomycetes (e.g. *Streptomyces*).

The PowerSoil DNA Kit distinguishes itself from Mo Bio's UltraCleanTM Soil DNA Isolation Kit with a **NEW** humic substance/brown color removal procedure. This new procedure is effective at removing PCR inhibitors from even the most difficult soil types.

Environmental samples are added to a bead beating tube for rapid and thorough homogenization. Cell lysis occurs by mechanical and chemical methods. Total genomic DNA is captured on a silica membrane in a spin column format. DNA is then washed and eluted from the membrane. DNA is then ready for PCR analysis and other downstream applications.

WARNING: Solution C5 contains ethanol. It is flammable.

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR USE: Make sure the 2 ml PowerBead Tubes rotate freely in your centrifuge without rubbing.

Kit Storage

Kit reagents and components should be stored at room temperature.

Kit Contents

	Qua	antity
Component	12888-	12888-
	50	100
PowerBead Tubes (contain 750 ul solution)	50	100
Solution C1	3.3 ml	6.6 ml
Solution C2	14 ml	28 ml
Solution C3	11 ml	22 ml
Solution C4	72 ml	144 ml
Solution C5	27.5 ml	55 ml
Solution C6	6 ml	12 ml
Spin Filter Units in 2 ml Tubes	50	100
Collection Tubes (2 ml)	200	400

- 1. To the 2ml PowerBead Tubes provided, add 0.25 gm of soil sample.
- 2. Gently vortex to mix.
- **3.** Check Solution C1. If Solution C1 is precipitated, heat solution to 60°C until dissolved before use.
- 4. Add 60µl of Solution C1 and invert several times or vortex briefly.
- 5. Secure PowerBead Tubes horizontally using the Mo Bio Vortex Adapter tube holder for the vortex (Mo Bio Catalog No. 13000-V1. Call 1-800-606-6246 for information) or secure tubes horizontally on a flat-bed vortex pad with tape. Vortex at maximum speed for 10 minutes.
- 6. Make sure the PowerBead Tubes rotate freely in your centrifuge without rubbing. Centrifuge tubes at 10,000 x g for 30 seconds. **CAUTION:** Be sure not to exceed 10,000 x g or tubes may break.
- Transfer the supernatant to a clean microcentrifuge tube (provided).
 Note: Expect between 400 to 500μl of supernatant. Supernatant may still contain some soil particles.
- 8. Add 250µl of Solution C2 and vortex for 5 seconds. Incubate at 4°C for 5 minutes.
- 9. Centrifuge the tubes for 1 minute at 10,000 x g.
- 10. Avoiding the pellet, transfer up to, but no more than, 600μl of supernatant to a clean microcentrifuge tube (provided).
- 11. Add 200µl of Solution C3 and vortex briefly. Incubate at 4°C for 5 minutes.
- 12. Centrifuge the tubes for 1 minute at 10,000 x g.
- 13. Avoiding the pellet, transfer up to, but no more than, 750µl of supernatant into a clean microcentrifuge tube (provided).
- 14. Add 1200µl of Solution C4 to the supernatant and vortex for 5 seconds.
- 15. Load approximately 675μl onto a spin filter and centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 1 minute. Discard the flow through and add an additional 675μl of supernatant to the spin filter and centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 1 minute. Load the remaining supernatant onto the spin filter and centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 1 minute. **Note**: A total of three loads for each sample processed are required.
- 16. Add 500µl of Solution C5 and centrifuge for 30 seconds at 10,000 x g.
- 17. Discard the flow through.
- 18. Centrifuge again for 1 minute.
- 19. Carefully place spin filter in a new clean tube (provided). Avoid splashing any Solution C5 onto the spin filter.
- 20. Add 100µl of Solution C6 to the center of the white filter membrane. Alternatively, sterile DNA-Free PCR Grade Water may be used for elution from the silica spin filter membrane at this step (Mo Bio Catalog No. 17000-10).
- 21. Centrifuge for 30 seconds.
- 22. Discard the spin filter. DNA in the tube is now application ready. No further steps are required.
 - We recommend storing DNA frozen (-20° to -80°C). Solution C6 contains no EDTA.

Wet Soil Sample

If soil sample is high in water content, remove contents from PowerBead Tube (beads and solution) and transfer into another sterile microcentrifuge tube (not provided). Add soil sample to PowerBead Tube and centrifuge for 30 seconds at 10,000 x g. Remove as much liquid as

possible with a pipet tip. Add beads and bead solution back to PowerBead Tube and follow protocol starting at step 2.

If DNA Does Not Amplify

- Make sure to check DNA yields by gel electrophoresis or spectrophotometer reading. An excess amount of DNA will inhibit a PCR reaction.
- Diluting the template DNA should not be necessary with DNA isolated with the PowerSoil DNA Isolation Kit; however, it should still be attempted.
- If DNA will still not amplify after trying the steps above, then PCR optimization (changing reaction conditions and primer choice) may be needed.

Eluted DNA Sample Is Brown

We have not observed any coloration in DNAs isolated using the PowerSoil DNA Isolation kit. If you observe coloration in your samples, please contact technical support for suggestions.

Alternative Lysis Method

After adding Solution C1, vortex 3-4 seconds, then heat to 70°C for 5 minutes. Vortex 3-4 seconds. Heat another 5 minutes. Vortex 3-4 seconds. This alternative procedure will reduce shearing but may also reduce yield.

Concentrating the DNA

Your final volume will be 100µl. If this is too dilute for your purposes, add 4µl of 5M NaCl and mix. Add 200µl of 100% cold ethanol and mix. Centrifuge at 10,000 x g for 5 minutes. Decant all liquid. Dry residual ethanol in a speed vac, dessicator, or air dry. Resuspend precipitated DNA in desired volume.

DNA Floats Out of Well When Loaded on a Gel

You may have inadvertently transferred some residual Solution C5 into the final sample. Prevent this by being careful in step 19 not to transfer liquid onto the bottom of the spin filter basket. Ethanol precipitation is the best way to remove Solution C5 residue. (See "Concentrating the DNA" above)

Storing DNA

DNA is eluted in Solution C6 (10mM Tris) and must be stored at -20° to 80°C or it may degrade over time. DNA can be eluted in TE but the EDTA may inhibit reactions such as PCR and automated sequencing. DNA may also be eluted with sterile DNA-Free PCR Grade Water (Mo Bio Catalog No. 17000-10).

Cells are Difficult to Lyse

If cells are difficult to lyse, a 10 minute incubation at 70°C, after adding Solution C1, can be performed. Follow by continuing with protocol step 5.

Technical Information

Product Manufactured by Mo Bio Laboratories, Inc. 2746 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, CA 92008

Appendix D. Polymerase Chain Reaction & PCR Protocol Using HotStarTaq Master Mix.

Polymerase Chain Reaction

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is a repetitive amplifying technique used to copy targeted DNA 10⁶ times or greater. This allows for detection of unculturable microbes and for pinpointing specific genes of concern. PCR is a multi-step process requiring strict adherence to documented protocol. PCR relies on polymerase enzymes to copy a target DNA sequence repeatedly during a series of 25-35 heating/cooling cycles. Each cycle denatures, anneals, and extends targeted DNA segments, resulting in an exponential increase in DNA. In theory, 30 cycles would result in a 2³⁰ increase, however, due to intrinsic inefficiencies a 10⁶ –fold increase is typical (Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000). The PCR product is visualized using gel electrophoresis (see Figure 20).

When two complimentary strands of DNA come together to form a double strand (dsDNA) the process is known as hybridization. The opposite reaction, in which dsDNA is split by heating to 94° C for 1 minute, is called denaturation. Upon cooling, these split strands will hybridize back again, a process known as reannealing (Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000).

The first step involves mixing and adding the "master mix" to extracted DNA in a microcentrifuge tube. Master mix contains a PCR mixture of buffers, nucleotides (adenine (A), guanine (G), thymine (T), and cytosine(C)), and thermostable polymerase. Primers are also added during this step to allow for the targeting of a specified region of small subunit rDNA. Initial heating to 95° C is then done in order to activate the *Taq* polymerase. DNA is subsequently denatured at 94° C. Once denaturation takes place, temperatures are lowered to a range typically between 50-70° C allowing for primer attachment.

Primers are oligonucleotides - short segments of single-stranded DNA with a complementary sequence to a targeted region of DNA. The primers anneal to the denatured

DNA and allow amplification of DNA to occur in the region defined by the "upstream" and "downstream" primers (Qiagen, 2002).

The final step of PCR is extension. During the extension phase, DNA polymerase copies the targeted strand of DNA by adding complementary bases from the 3' end of primers. PCR results in a dsDNA molecule identical to the original. During extension *Taq* polymerase is typically used due to its intrinsic heat resistance. *Taq* polymerase is an enzyme obtained from the thermophilic bacterium *Thermus aquaticus*, isolated from a hot spring in Yellowstone National Park. It is also stable, therefore able to be used through many cycles. For extensions under 1000bp (base pairs), the extension step is complete in approximately a minute at 72° C (Qiagen, 2002), the ideal temperature for the polymerase enzyme. At high temperatures, nonspecific hybridization is rare, thus making the product of *Taq* PCR more homogeneous than that obtained using the *E. coli* enzyme. This process is repeated 25 to 35 times using a thermocycler which automates the heating/cooling cycle. The entire cycling process typically takes 3-5 hours to complete. The amplified product is then analyzed using agarose gel

electrophoresis prior to cloning in order to ensure adequate DNA amplification has occurred.

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction

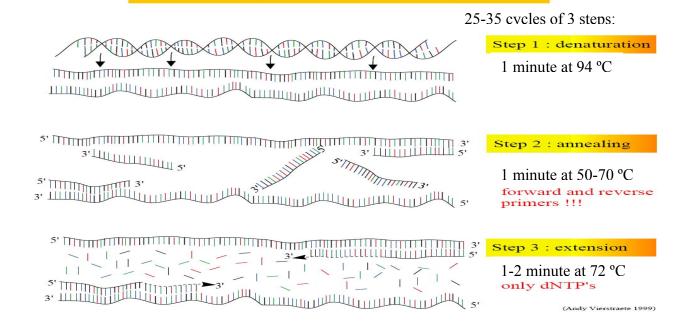


Figure 19. Principle Steps of PCR. (Adapted from Vierstraete, 1999)

PCR Protocol Using HotStarTaq Master Mix. (Qiagen, 2002)

This protocol serves only as a guideline for PCR amplification. Optimal reaction conditions, such as incubation times and temperatures, and amount of template DNA, may vary and need to be determined individually.

Notes:

- Each PCR program should be started with an initial activation step of 15 min at 95°C to activate HotStarTaq DNA Polymerase (see step 6 of this protocol).
- HotStarTaq Master Mix provides a final concentration of 1.5 mM MgCl₂ in the final reaction mix, which
 will produce satisfactory results in most cases. However, if a higher Mg₂₊ concentration is required,
 prepare a stock solution containing 25 mM MgCl₂.
- Set up reaction mixtures in an area separate from that used for DNA preparation or PCR product analysis.
- Use disposable tips containing hydrophobic filters to minimize cross-contamination.

1. Thaw primer solutions.

Mix well before use.

Optional: prepare a primer mix of an appropriate concentration (see Table 4) using the water provided. This is recommended if several amplification reactions using the same primer pair are to be performed. The final volume of diluted primer mix should be 25 µl per reaction including the template DNA, added at step 4.

2. Mix the HotStarTaq Master Mix by vortexing briefly and dispense 25 μ l into each PCR tube according to Table 4.

It is important to mix the HotStarTaq Master Mix before use in order to avoid localized concentrations of salt. HotStarTaq Master Mix is provided as a 2x concentrate (i.e., a 25 μ l volume of the HotStarTaq Master Mix is required for amplification reactions with a final volume of 50 μ l). For volumes smaller than 50 μ l, the 1:1 ratio

of HotStarTaq Master Mix to diluted primer mix and template should be maintained as defined in Table 4. A negative control (without template DNA) should always be included. It is not necessary to keep PCR tubes on ice as nonspecific DNA synthesis cannot occur at room temperature due to the inactive state of HotStarTaq DNA Polymerase.

- 3. Distribute the appropriate volume of diluted primer mix into the PCR tubes containing the Master Mix.
- 4. Add template DNA (Y \subset 1 μ g/reaction) to the individual PCR tubes.

The volume added should not exceed 10% of the final PCR volume.

Table 4. Reaction composition using HotStarTag Master Mix

Component	Volume/reaction	Final concentration
HotStarTaq Master Mix 25 µl	25 µl	2.5 units HotStarTaq
		DNA Polymerase
		1x PCR Buffer*
		200 μM of each dNTP
Diluted primer mix		
Primer A 0.1–0.5 μM	Variable	0.1–0.5 μM
Primer B	Variable	0.1–0.5 μM
Distilled water (provided)	Variable	_
Template DNA		
Template DNA, added at step 4	Variable	≤1 µg/reaction
Total volume	50 μl	_

^{*}Contains 1.5 mM MgCl2

- 5. When using thermal cyclers with a heated lid, do not use mineral oil. Proceed directly to step 6. Otherwise, overlay with approximately 50 µl mineral oil.
- 6. Program the thermal cycler according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Each PCR program must start with an initial heat activation step at 95°C for 15 min. A typical PCR cycling program is outlined below. For maximum yield and specificity, temperatures and cycling times should be optimized for each new template target and primer pair.

Initial activation step:	15 min	95°C	Additional comments HotStarTaq DNA Polymerase is activated by this heating step.
3-step cycling			
Denaturation:	0.5–1 min	94°C	
Annealing:	0.5–1 min	50-68°C	5°C below Tm of primers
Extension:	1 min	72°C	For PCR products longer than 1 kb, use an extension time of approximately 1 min per kb DNA.
Number of cycles:	25–35		•
Final extension:	10 min	72°C	

7. Place the PCR tubes in the thermal cycler and start the cycling program.

Note: After amplification, samples can be stored overnight at 2–8°C or at –20°C for longer storage.

Appendix E. Preparing and Running Gel

1. Mix TAE Buffer

a. Make a Tris-acetate EDTA (TAE) solution. This solution comes from WSU at a 50X concentration and is prepared with following recipe:

Add the following to 900ml distilled H₂O:

- 242g Tris base.
- 57.1ml Glacial Acetic Acid.
- 18.6 g EDTA

Adjust volume to 1L with additional distilled H₂O.

b. Dilute to a 1X concentration. The formula for this is

$$C_1 * V_1 = C_2 * V_2$$

- c. For this requirement, we would like to get 1000 ml of TAE at a concentration of 1X so we plug in the known values to get the volume of TAE @ 50X concentration and then subtract that from the overall 1000 mL to get the amount of distilled water.
- d. Plug in known values and solve for V_2 :

$$\frac{(1X)*(1000ml)}{(50X)} = 20ml = V_2$$

- e. Subtract the V_2 from the overall solution that we want to make and that gives the amount of distilled water that we need which to make a 1000ml 1X TAE solution of. This means we need 980ml of DI H_20 and 20ml of TAE 1X.
- 2. Mixing Agarose Gel (for small gel box; adjust by a factor of 1.5 for large tray).
 - a. Make a 70ml of an 0.8% Agarose solution (1% used for plasmid DNA imaging).
 - b. Mix 0.56g (0.7g for 1%) of Agarose into 70ml of TAE 1X solution
 - c. Mix and place into microwave
 - d. Microwave on high for about 1.5 to 2.0 minutes to bring solution to boil.
 - e. Once Agarose is dissolved remove from microwave and allow to cool to touch.
 - f. Add 70 µl of EtBr 100X and swirl
 - i. **General Information:** Ethidium Bromide (EtBr) is a commonly used stain for the visualization of nucleic acids in agarose gels. It is widely used by scientists due to its high sensitivity, rapid staining and very inexpensive price. While it is not specifically regulated as a hazardous waste EtBr is a suspected carcinogen. The mutagenic properties may present a hazard if it is not managed properly in the laboratory.

- ii. **Personal Protection:** When handling EtBr always wear a lab coat, nitrile gloves, and chemical splash goggles. Proper skin and eye protection are needed when a ultraviolet (UV) light source is used while working with EtBr. Avoid exposing unprotected skin and eyes to intense UV sources. Wear a face shield if UV source is pointing upwards. When working with a UV source for a long time, wrap up lab coat sleeves with tape or other means where the wrist could be exposed.
- iii. **Disposal of EtBr**: Electrophoresis Gels: Trace amounts of EtBr (less than 0.1%) in electrophoresis gels do not pose a serious hazard so they can be discarded in the trash if properly bagged and secured. If the gels contain more than 0.1% EtBr they should be placed in an appropriate container for hazardous waste disposal. Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) has a variety of containers that are available to collect and dispose of gels.
- g. Place comb in gel box
- h. Add the 70ml of solution to the Gel Bed and allow hardening approximately 30 minutes.
- i. Once gel is hardened, remove comb from gel bed.
- j. Extract gel bed from gel box and rotate 90 degrees so that wells formed by the comb are opposite the red (Pos) leads.
- k. Fill Gel box with 1X TAE until both sides of gel box overflow and the level of buffer is flush with top of hardened gel.

3. Prepare PCR Samples for Gel

- a. Take PCR sample and remove 3 into a autoclaved Eppendorf tube
- b. 17 to 18.5 μ l of distilled water depending on buffer concentrations of 6X and 10X, respectively.
- c. $2.4\mu l$ or $4\mu l$ of 10X or 6X buffer, respectively (does not have to be refrigerated).

4. Load DNA into Wells and Run GEL

- a. Add $6\mu l$ of 1kb DNA Ladder (or λ ladder for visualizing plasmid DNA) into the 1st well (Toward the Black (-) Lead)
- b. Add 24 µl of PCR samples for Gel prepared in step 3
- c. Attach colored leads to matching receptors on Gel box and power source.
- d. Turn on power source and allow to run at 95V until there is a clear separation (Approximately 35 minutes).

5. Imaging of GEL via Kodak Gel Logic 200

Appendix F. PCR Data & Results

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133-Aug-06 EBF 10 ESS (mm) 10 165 46 3 185 10 24 95-pob 23-Aug-06 14-Sap-06 EBF 10 125 (mm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 195-pob 23-Aug-06 14-Sap-06 EBF 10 E533R 10 125 (mm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 195-pob 23-Aug-06 14-Sap-06 EBF 10 E533R 10 125 (mm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 195-pob 23-Aug-06 EBF 10 E533R 10 25 (mm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 195-pob 23-Aug-06 EBF 10 E533R 10 25 (mm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 195-pob 23-Aug-06 EBF 10 E533R 10	(o. atrowrens)	A63	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	- E8F	1.0	E533R		12.5 (Gm) 0		10.5	46	3	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-G 14 Sep-G EBF 10 EG3R 10 25 Geml 0 105 46 3 185 10x 24 19-Sep-G 23-Aug-G 14-Sep-G EBF 110 E53R 10 15 46 3 185 10x 24 19-Sep-G 23-Aug-G 14-Sep-G EBF 10 E63R 10 15 46 3 185 10x 24 19-Sep-G 23-Aug-G 14-Sep-G EBF 10 E63R 10 25 Geml 0 105 46 3 185 10x 24 19-Sep-G 23-Aug-G 14-Sep-G EBF 10 E53R 10 25 Geml 0 105 46 3 185 10x 24 19-Sep-G 23-Aug-G 14-Sep-G EBF 10 E53R 10 25 Geml 0 105 46 3 185 10x 24 19-Sep-G 23-Aug-G 14-Sep-G </td <td>Column 7</td> <td>A71</td> <td>23-Aug-05</td> <td>14-Sep-05</td> <td></td> <td>1.0</td> <td>E533R</td> <td></td> <td>(2.5 (Gm) 0</td> <td></td> <td>10.5</td> <td>46</td> <td>3</td> <td>18.5</td> <td></td> <td>2.4</td> <td>19-Sep-05</td> <td>•</td>	Column 7	A71	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05		1.0	E533R		(2.5 (Gm) 0		10.5	46	3	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	•
23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 EG38R 10 25 (Gm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 EG38R 10 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 EG38R 10 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 EG38R 10 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 EG38R 10 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 EG38R 1.0 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185	(T orwthronodo)	A72	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	- B8F	1.0	E533R		(2.5 (Gm) 0		10.5	46	3	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	•
23-Aug-05 14 Sep-05 EBF 10 E338R 10 125 (sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 18-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14 Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 10 25 (sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 18-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14 Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 10 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14 Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 10 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14 Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 10 125 (sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14 Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 10 125 (sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-0	(E. ergimopoua)	A73	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	- B8F	1.0	E533R		(2.5 (Gm) L		10.5	46	3	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	•
23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 EF33R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 24 18-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5	Column 8	A81	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	- B8F	1.0	E533R	-	(2.5 (Gm) L		10.5	46	က	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-US 114-Sep-OS EBF 10 126 (cm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-OS 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-OS EBF 10 126 (cm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-OS 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-OS EBF 10 126 (cm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-OS 23-Aug-OS 14-Sep-OS EBF 10 E533R 10 126 (cm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-OS 23-Aug-OS 14-Sep-OS EBF 10 E533R 10 126 (cm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-OS 23-Aug-OS 14-Sep-OS EBF 10 E533R 10 125 (cm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-OS 23-Aug-OS 14-Sep-OS	(Rlank)	A82	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	88	0.1	E533R	`	(2.5 (Gm) C		10.5	46	က	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 1.2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 1.2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X	(man)	- A83	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	ä	0.1	E533R	\neg	(2.5 (Gm) L		10.5	46	e	18.5	Ì	2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E533R 10 25 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E633R 1.0 2.5 (Gml) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E633R 1.0 2.5 (Gml) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E633R 1.0 2.5 (Gml) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 2.5 (Gml) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 2.5 (Gml) 0 10.5 46 3 185	Column 9	A91	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	88	1.0	E533R		(2.5 (Gm) C		10.5	46	က	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E53RR 1.0 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E53RR 1.0 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E53RR 1.0 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E53RR 1.0 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E53RR 1.0 2.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10x <td>(S atrovirenc)</td> <td>A92</td> <td>23-Aug-05</td> <td>14-Sep-05</td> <td>8</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>E533R</td> <td>\neg</td> <td>(2.5 (Gm) L</td> <td></td> <td>10.5</td> <td>46</td> <td>е</td> <td>18.5</td> <td></td> <td>2.4</td> <td>19-Sep-05</td> <td>•</td>	(S atrovirenc)	A92	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	8	1.0	E533R	\neg	(2.5 (Gm) L		10.5	46	е	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	•
23-Aug-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 25 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 25 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 15 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 15 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 15 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E53R 10 15 Gml 0 105 46 3 185 10X 24 19-Sep-0	(20000000000000000000000000000000000000	A93	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	a	0.1	E533R	H	(2.5 (Gm) L		10.5	46	m	18.5	Ì	2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-05 110 E533R 10 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 E8F 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 E8F 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 E8F 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 E8F 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 E8F 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 <t< td=""><td>Column 10</td><td>A10-1</td><td>23-Aug-05</td><td>14-Sep-05</td><td>iii</td><td>1:0</td><td>E533R</td><td>\neg</td><td>(2.5 (Gm) L</td><td></td><td>10.5</td><td>46</td><td>က</td><td>18.5</td><td>Ì</td><td>2.4</td><td>19-Sep-05</td><td></td></t<>	Column 10	A10-1	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	iii	1:0	E533R	\neg	(2.5 (Gm) L		10.5	46	က	18.5	Ì	2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-05 114-Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 11 125 (5m) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 10 E538R 10 125 (5m) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Be-05 23-Be-05 23-Be-05 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Be-05	(F ervthronda)	A10-2	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05	<u></u>	1.0	E533R	\neg	(2.5 (Gm) (L		10.5	46	m	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-US 101 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-US EBF 10 155 (Sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-US EBF 10 155 (Sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-US EBF 10 155 (Sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-US EBF 10 155 (Sm) 0 105 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 23-Aug-US 14-Sep-US EBF 10 12.5 (Sm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 23-Aug-US EBF 10 E533R 1.0 12.5 (Sm) 0 10.5 46 3 18 10X 2.4 19-Sep-US 14-Sep-US EBF 10 12.5 (Sm) 0	(in the line)	A10-3	23-Aug-05	14-Sep-05		2	E533R	_	2.5 (Gm) (10.5	46	က	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E538R 1,0 1,25 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 185 10X 2.4 19-Sep-Ub 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 17 6X 4 13-Sep-05 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4	Column 11	A11-1	23-Aug-U5	14-Sep-U5		2 9	E533K	-	2.5 (Gm) L	1	10.5	9	n (200		2.4	19-Sep-U5	
23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBR 1,0 E538R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-Ub 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBR 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBR 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-Ub EBR 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 14-Sep-05 EBR 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Sep-05 14-Sep-05 EBR 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 13-Sep-05 14-Sep-05 EBR 1,	(Blank)	AII-2	23-Aug-05	14-Vep-05		2 0	1533K	_	J (mo) 5.2	1	0.0	ð ŕ	n (0 0		4.2	19-Vep-05	
23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E538R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-Ub 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 23-Aug-Ub 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 0 10.5 46 3 17 6X 4 12-Sep-05 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Sep-05 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Sep-05 14-Sep-Ub EBF 1,0 E533R 1,0 12.5 (cm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Sep-05 <td></td> <td>2.5</td> <td>23-Aug-05</td> <td>14-040-05</td> <td></td> <td>5 6</td> <td>חכטיין</td> <td>+</td> <td>2.5 (GIII) C</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>Q Ç</td> <td>2 0</td> <td>5 6</td> <td>1</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>19-5ep-05</td> <td></td>		2.5	23-Aug-05	14-040-05		5 6	חכטיין	+	2.5 (GIII) C	1	0.0	Q Ç	2 0	5 6	1	4.2	19-5ep-05	
23-Aug-tbs 14-Sep-tbs EBF 1.0 E538R 1.0 12.5 (9m) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-tbs 33-Aug-tbs 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 0 10.5 46 3 17 6X 4 12-Sep-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (6m) 0 10.5 46 3 17 6X 4 12-Sep-05 14-Sep-05 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (6m) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Sep-05 10 14-Sep-05 BBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (6m) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Sep-05 10 14-Sep-05 BBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 (6m) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 12-Se	Column 12	1-214	20-Wng-02	14-5-80-05		9 0	H0001	\top	2.5 (GIII) C.2	1	10.5	Q Q	0 0	0.0		4.2	13-260-02 40 Con 05	
14-Sep-05 14-Sep-05 18-	(S. atrovirens)	A12.3	23-Aug-03	14-Sep-03		2 0	TESSON TO SERVICE THE SERVICE	_	2.5 (GIII) C	1	10.5	9	o (*	18.5	Ľ	4.7 C	19-0ep-03	
9.Sep-05 E8F 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 17 6 X 4 12.Sep-05 14.Sep-05	Blan	1	50-BnC-57	30-lim-05	3	2		2	(110) 2.3		2	P	,	3	L	1 .7	000000	
14-Sep-05 E8F 1.0 E633R 1.0 12.5 (Gm) 0 10.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 3 18.5 10X 2.4 19-Sep-05 10X 2.4 23-Sep-05 10X	Blan	يد اء		9-Sen-05	188	10	F533B	Ę	╀	+	10.5	46	co	17	ž	4	12-Sen-05	
14-Sep-05 3 18.5 10X 2.4 23-Sep-05 Inture Letter is month of extraction; 1st number represents column; 2nd number represents depth, with 1,2, and 3 representing top, middle, and bottom, respectively. (e.g. A=August, anotated by"Gm"	Blan			14-Sep-05	8	9	E533R	9	72		10.5	46	e	18.5		2.4	19-Sep-05	
iture Letter is month of exi anotated by"Grn"	Blan			14-Sep-05									m	18.5		2.4	23-Sep-05	+
ture Letter is month of exi anotated by "Grn"																		
1=Column 1; 2=Middle Depth) *Mastermix is Hotstart unless anotated by "Gm"	Note: For extracti	on nomenclatu	ıre Letter is mon	ith of extraction; 1st	number repr	sents c	olumn; 2nd nu	ımber r	epresents depi	th, with	1,2, and 3 r	epresenting to	pp, middle, 8	and boti	tom, respe	ectively.	(e.g. A=Augus	₩.
*Mastermix is Hotstart unless anotated by "6m"	1=Column 1; 2=N	fiddle Depth)							-									
	*Mastermix is Ho:	tstart unless a.	"notated by "Gm"															

						PCR#2						9	Gel#2			
			Primers	ers		Master			Annealing	PCR		Gel Buffer	ıffer			
	Extract #	Forward Primer	<u>ا</u> ا	Reverse Primer	<u>s</u> §	Mix*	H20	Template DNA (ul)	Temp	Product (ul)	H20	Conc.	[]	PCR #2 (date)	PCR #2 Results	Comments
	SIS	盟	2	E533R	1.0	12.5	-	149	46	'n	18.5	10 XQL	2.4	29-Sep-05	-	
Soll+Inoculum	SIG	齒	1.0	E533R	1:0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5) X	2.4	29-Sep-05		
- tumino	A11	E8F	1.0	E533R		12.5 (Gm)	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	21-Sep-05		GO Taq
Condition	A12	- B8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5 (Gm)	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	21-Sep-05		GO Taq
(c. comusa)	A13	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5 (Gm)	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	21-Sep-05		GO Taq
Camilian	A21	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	20-Sep-05	-/+	HotstarTag used
Z DIUMIN Z	A22	188	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	20-Sep-05	+	HotstarTag used
(c. comosa)	A23	- B8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	20-Sep-05	-/+	HotstarTaq used
Column 3	A31	88	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	17	ХЭ	4	13-Sep-05		
(Blank)	A32	183	1:0	E533R	1:0	12.5	0	10.5	46	е.	17	X	4	13-Sep-05		
	A33		2	E533R	0;	12.5	ا-	10.5	Q (m	18.5	ĕ	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
Column 4	A41		2	1533K	1:0	12.5	= -	10.5	9		2 !	<u>خ</u>	4	13-Sep-U5		
(E. erythropoda)	A42		0,	E533R	0,	12.5	0	10.5	\$ 5	m (<u>-</u>	8	4.	13-Sep-05	+	
	A43		2 9	1333R	=	12.5	5 0	U. 0	₽ ¥	~ [·	- 1	<u>ن</u> اک	4 -	15-Vep-U5	+	
Column 5	ASI		0.	1333K	0.	12.5	9	5.0.5	40	7	- !	ă	4	13-Sep-U5		
(S. atrovirens)	A52		2 0	1533K	2 5	12.5	5 0	10.5	음 일	~ ·	- [ž à	4 -	13-Sep-U5	+ +	
) AE	8 8	2 0	7000J	5 6	10.5	9 0	10.0	Q Q	7	- 40	á ĝ	ŧ .	13-0eb-03	+ =	
Column 6	A67		2 0	F533B	5 0	12.5		10.5	¥ &	- m	18.5	<u> </u>	7.7 7.4	29-Cep-03	÷ +	
(S. atrovirens)	A63		2 =	F533R	1	12.5	, -	10.5	46) m	0 7 7	Ě	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
- (A71	ilä	2	E533R	100	12.5	-	10.5	94	m	18.5	ě	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
Column /	A72	牆	0.	E533R	0:	12.5	0	10.5	46	6	18.5	ě	2.4	29-Sep-05	-/+	
(⊏. erythropoda)	A73	牆	0.	E533R	0:	12.5	-	10.5	46	m	18.5	Ď.	2.4	29-Sep-05	-/+	
0 4	A81	齒	1.0	E533R	1:0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
Ollumin o	A82	- BBF	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
(DIGIIK)	A83	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05		
Column	A91	88	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	က	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
(S atrovirens)	A92	齒	=	E533R	2	12.5	-	10.5	46	m	18.5	ě	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
(20000000000000000000000000000000000000	A93	齒	9	E533R	0.	12.5	-	10.5	46	m	18.5	ě	2.4	29-Sep-05		
Column 10	A10-1		2 ,	E533R	2 9	12.5	٥ -	10.5	\$ 5		38.5	ž į	2.4	29-Sep-U5		
(E. erythropoda)	A10-2		2 9	1533K	2 9	12.5	5	5 5	\$ £	~ [·	5 5 7	ž	4.4	29-Sep-05		
	A11-1		2 -	F533R	2 -	12.5	-	10.5	9 4	- m	79 5	ž ž	2.4 2.4	29-3ep-03	. .	
Column 11	A11-2	i	9	E533R	100	12.5	-	10.5	46	m	18.5	ě	2.4	29-Sep-05	-/+	
(Blank)	A11-3	醬	0.	E533R	1.0	12.5	-	10.5	46	8	18.5	Ď.	2.4	29-Sep-05	-/+	
	A12-1	齒	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	С	18.5) X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	
Coloning (2)	A12-2	器	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	9	18.5	10X	2.4	23-Sep-05	-/+	
(O. alruwireris)	A12-3	88	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	
Blank		E8F	1.0	E533R												
Blank	X	- B8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	17	Х9	4	12-Sep-05		
Blank	~															
Blan	×															
			1								l					

)d	PCR #3						9	Gol #3			
			Prin	Primers		Master			Annealing	PCR		Gel	Gel Buffer			
		Forward	Vol.	Reverse	Vol.	* ×	H20	Template	Temp	Product				PCR#3	PCR #3	
	Extract #	Primer	Ē	Primer	Ē	(E	Ī	DNA (µI)	(°C)	(II)	Н20 (µI)	Conc.	Vol. (µl)	(date)	Results	Comments
Coilthocaltino	SIS	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
	9IS	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	9	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
	A11	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10 X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	Complete
Condimin 1	A12		1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	Complete
(c. comusa)	A13	8 8	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	Ţ)	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	
Camming	A21	188	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	က	18.5	10X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	
Collumn 2	A22	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	
(c. comusa)	A23	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	9	18.5	10X	2.4	23-Sep-05	+	
Columns	A31	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05		
Collumn 5	A32	88	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05		
(Diarik)	A33	188	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	m	18.5	Ď	2.4	3-Oct-05	+	Complete
A months	A41	<u></u>	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	r.	5.5	46	m	18.5	Š	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
(T curthroads)	A42	<u></u>	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0.0	10.5	46	m	18.5	Ď.	2.4	9-Nov-05		
(⊏. erytirrupuda)	A43	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	3.0	7.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
3 amilo	A51	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
Collumna (A)	A52	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	3.0	7.5	46	8	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+/-	Complete
(O. allumells)	A53	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	3.0	7.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Lost 12Sept sa
ن دادستان	A61	<u></u>	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	r2	5.5	46	m	18.5	Ď.	2.4	3-0ct-05		
Coloning O	A62	88	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	က	18.5	Ţ)	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(O. alluvilelis)	A63	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
Column 7	A71	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(T orythronodo)	A72	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(L. ergimopoda)	A73	- B8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
S amilio	A81	- B8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-Oct-05	+	Complete
O IIIIII O	A82	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(Dialik)	A83	- B8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	
O amino	A91		1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	က	18.5) (2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(S advisory)	A92	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(O. attownens)	A93	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-Oct-05	+	
Column 10	A10-1	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	
(T orothronodo)	A10-2	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	
(E. erytiiropoda)	A10-3	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	
Column 11	A11-1	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	9	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	
(Blank)	A11-2	188	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	22	5.5	46	က	18.5	10 X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(Dialin)	A11-3	18B	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	က	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
Column 12	A12-1	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	Complete
Condimini 12	A12-2	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	
(O. allowiells)	A12-3	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	က	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	Complete

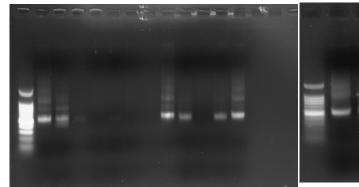
					PC	PCR #4						Ge	Gel #4			
			Primers	ers		Master			Annealing	PCR		Gel Buffer	ıffer			
	Extract #	Forward Primer	Vol.	Reverse Primer	Vol.	wix *	H20	Template	Temp	Product	H20	Conc.	Vol.	PCR#4	PCR #4	Comments
Soil+Inoculum	SIS				È				6					(output		
Column 1	A11															
(C. comosa)	A13	188	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	ന	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	-/+	
C armile O	A21	醬	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	χQ	2.4	29-Sep-05		
Column 2	A22	- E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	ю	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	Complete
(c. comosa)	A23	188	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	29-Sep-05	+	Complete
Column 3	A31	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	3-Oct-05	+	
(Blank)	A32	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	33	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05		
	A33				!				,							
Column 4	A41	EBF	1.0	E533R	0.	12.5	2	5.5	46	m	18.5	ě	2.4	3-0ct-05	+	Complete
(F erythronoda)	A42	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	9	18.5	10X	2.4	16-Nov-05	+	Complete
(=: crysmopous)	A43															
Column 5	A51	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5	5.5	46	33	18.5	10X	2.4	3-0ct-05	-	
(S. atrovirenc)	A52															
(O. attownells)	A53	88	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	m	18.5	Ď	2.4	17-Nov-05	+	Complete
Column 6	A61	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	0.0	10.5	46	m	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+/-	
(S. atrovirens)	A62															
	200															
Column 7	A71															
(E. erythropoda)	A/2 A73															
Column 8	A87															
(Blank)	A83	齒	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	m	18.5	X01	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
Column	A91															
(S atrovirens)	A92															
(0. 0.00000)	A93	EBF	1.0	E533R	0.1	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	m	18.5	ě	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
Column 10	A10-1	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
(T ondhini 10	A10-2	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
(L. eryimopoua)	A10-3	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	3	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
Column 11	A11-1	E8F	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	5.0	5.5	46	0	18.5	10X	2.4	9-Nov-05	+	Complete
(Blank)	A11-2															
	A11-3															
Column 12	A12-1	בסב	ć		·	7.0	,	L,	ý	c	, ,	707		10 10 0		-
(S. atrovirens)	A12-2		D:	T000K	D:	12.5	Ω	0.0	46	יס	0.0	YOL	7.4	3-UCT-U5	+	Complete
	A12-3															

		PCR #5 Results Comments				+ Complete		+ Complete					+ Complete		+																
		PCR #5 Po			3-0ct-05	3-0ct-05		9-Nov-05	9-Nov-05				9-Nov-05		16-Nov-05																
Gel #5	ıffer	Vol.	•		2.4	2.4		2.4	2.4				2.4		2.4																
Ge	Gel Buffer	Conc.			Ş	10X		10 X0	10X				10X		10X																
		(F)			18.5	18.5		18.5	18.5			1	18.5		18.5																
	PCR	Product (ul)			m	e		co	3				co		3																
	Annealing	Temp (°C)			46	46		46	46			,	46		46																
		Template DNA (ul)			5.5	5.5		5.5	10.5				5.5		12																
		H20			5	5		5.0	0.0				5.0		0.0																
PCR#5	Master	Mix * (II)			12.5	12.5		12.5	12.5				12.5		12.5																
~		Vol.	,		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0				1.0		1.0																
	ers	Reverse Primer			E533R	E533R		E533R	E533R				E533R		E533R																
	Primers	Vol.			1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0				1.0		1.0																
		Forward Primer			188	E8F		183	E8F				ä		- B8F																
		Extract #	SIS	A11	A13	A21	A22 A23	A31	A32	A33	A42	A43	A51	A52 A53	A61	A62 A63	A71	A72 A73	7,0	A87	A83	A91	A92	A93	A10-1	A10-2 A10-3	A11-1	A11-2	A11-3	A12-1	
			Soil+Inoculum	Column 1	(C. comosa)	Camilian	(C. comosa)	0	(Blank)	Ì	Column 4	(E. ergunopoua)	Column 5	(S. atrovirens)	ن ا ا	(S. atrovirens)	Column 7	(E. erythropoda)		Column 8	(Blank)	- B amilio	(S. atrovirens)	,	Column 10	(E. erythropoda)		Column 11	(Diank)		a crawillor

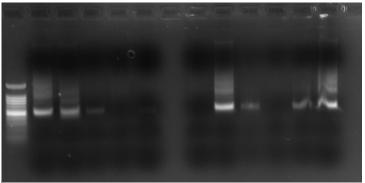
Echaculi						۵.	PCR #6						e.	Gel #6			
Forthard Secretary Forthard Mole, Rowerse Vol. Ro				Prime	SIS								Gel B	uffer			
Sign		Extract #	Forward Primer	Vol.	Reverse Primer		Master Mix * (µl)		ate (II	Annealing Temp (°C)	PCR Product (µl)	HZ0		Vol. (µl)	PCR #5 (date)	PCR #6 Results	Comments
ATT ATT	lΈ	SIS															
A13 E89 10 I25 00 105 46 3 185 10X 24 9 Mondo 4 A21 A22 A23 A23 A23 A23 A24	┼	A11															
Mail	_	A12	101	9	0000	9		d	2	9	ď	0	Š		2		-
A23 A24 A23 A23 46 3 185 10K 2.4 16 Mov.05 4 A33 A35 A3 46 3 185 10K 2.4 16 Mov.05 4 A43 A44		A13	Ė	J:0	E533K	1:0	12.5	0:0	10.5	46	77)	18.5	JUX	7.4	9-Nov-U5		Complete
Mail		A21															
A32 EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 1.25 7.5 3 46 3 185 10X 2.4 15Nov-05 4 A42 A42 A42 A42 A43 A44	_	A22															
A32 E8F 10 E533R 10 125 7.5 3 46 3 185 10X 2.4 16Nov.05 + A41 A42 A43 A44	\top	A31															
A33 A41 A42 A42 A43 A61 A62 A62 A63 A61 A62 A63 A71 A72 A73 A81 A82 A83 A92 A93 A11-1 A11-1 A11-2 A11-3 A12-3 A12-3		A32	*	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	7.5	c	46	co	18.5	, 10X	2.4	16-Nov-05	+	
Add Ad2 Ad3 Ad4 Ad3 A61 A62 A63 A63 A64 A65 A61 A62 A63 A71 A72 A81 A81 A82 A83 A10-1 A10-2 A11-3 A11-3 A11-3 A11-3 A12-1 A12-1 A12-2		A33															
A42 A43 A43 A51 A52 A53 A61 B67 A63 A61 A62 A63 A63 A72 A81 A83 A81 A82 A83 A102 A113 A11-2 A12-3 A12-4 A12-3 A12-4 A12-3 A12-3 A12-3 A12-3 A12-3		A41															
Mail		- F4															
AG1	-(eb)	A42															
A61 A62 A63 A61 56 46 3 185 10 124 16Nov06 + A63 A61 3 185 10 2.4 16Nov06 + A62 A61 3 185 10 2.4 16Nov06 + A71 A72 A82 A83 A91 A91 A91 A10.2 A10.2 A11.3 A11.2 A12.3	†	3															
A62 A63 A64 3 18.5 10 2.4 16-Non-05 + A61 A61 5.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 16-Non-05 + A62 A71 A72 A81 A82 A83 A83 A10-1 A10-2 A11-2 A11-3 A11-3 A12-1 A12-3 A12-3		A51															
A63 A63 FBF 1.0 125 5.0 6.5 46 3 18.5 10X 2.4 16-Now-05 + A63 A71 A72 A73 A73 A73 A73 A73 A74 A74 <th>-</th> <td>A52</td> <td></td>	-	A52															
ABI EBF 1.0 E533R 1.0 12.5 5.0 4.6 3 18.5 10K 2.4 16-Nov.05 + AB2 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR3 AR40-1 AR40-1 AR40-1 AR40-1 AR41-1 AR41-1 AR41-2 AR41-3	ر ب	A53															
A62 A63 A71 A72 A73 A81 A82 A83 A83 A91 A10-2 A10-3 A11-2 A11-2 A11-2 A11-2 A11-2 A12-3	T	A61	388	1.0	E533R	1.0	12.5	50	55	46	m	185	10X	2.4	16-Nov-05		Complete
	_	787															
	 	707 A63															
	\dagger	700															
		A/T															
	-(g)	A72															
		A/3															
		A81															
	_	AB2															
	_	483															
	T	V04															
	_	2 8															
	ار ا	A92															
		ASS															
	_	A10-1															
	<u> </u>	A10-2															
	ga T	A10-3															
	T	0 44 4															
	_	AII-1															
		7-11-7															
	\dagger	A11-3															
	_	A12-1															
	. 3	A12-2															
	<u>-</u>	A12-3															

						0	PCR#7							Ge	Gel #7				
Primers Eanuard Pavarea Madear Mix	Primers Vol	Primers Vol	Javarea Vol	Ινν		otor Mix			Tomplato	Annooning		DCD Draduct	 2	Gel Buffer	<u>∎</u>	DCD #7	D/CD #7		
Vol. (µl) Primer (µl)	Primer Vol. (µl) Primer (µl) * (µl)	Vol. (µl) Primer (µl) * (µl)	Primer (µl) * (µl)	(ul) * (ul)	(II) *	* (µl) H20	H20	Î	DNA (III)	Temp	(S)			Conc.	Vol. (µl)	(date)	Results	Comments	Pooled Date
SIS																			3-Nov-05
Sign																			3-Nov-05
																			20-40M-C
A13																			3-1V0V-U5 10-Nov-05
A21																			3-Nov-05
A22																			3-Nov-05
A23																			3-Nov-05
A31 E8E 1.0 E5330 1.0 17.5	10 55330 10	10 55330 10	E£33D 1.0	0		10.5		7.5	c	JV		c	707	\Q	1,0	17 Nov OF	-	Omploto	10-Nov-05
1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 Leader 1.0	1.0 Leader 1.0	L000L	0.1	4	L.21	_	S.	7	₽			0.01	50		COMME	ı	complete	No. OF
Ad1																			3-Nov-05
A42																			17-Nov-05
A43																			10-Nov-05
A51																			10-Nov-05
A52																			10-Nov-05
A53																			17-Nov-05
A61																			17-Nov-05
A62																			3-Nov-05
A63																			3-Nov-05
A/1																			3-Nov-05
A72 A73																			3-Nov-05 3-Nov-05
, and																			20 Nov 05
A82																			3-Nov-05
A83																			10-Nov-05
A91																			3-Nov-05
A92																			3-Nov-05
A93																			10-Nov-05
A10-1																			10-Nov-05
A10-2																			10-Nov-05
A10-3																			10-Nov-05
A11-1																			10-Nov-05
A11-2																			3-Nov-05
A11-3																			3-Nov-05
A12-1																			3-Nov-05
A12-2																			3-Nov-05
A12-3																			3-Nov-05

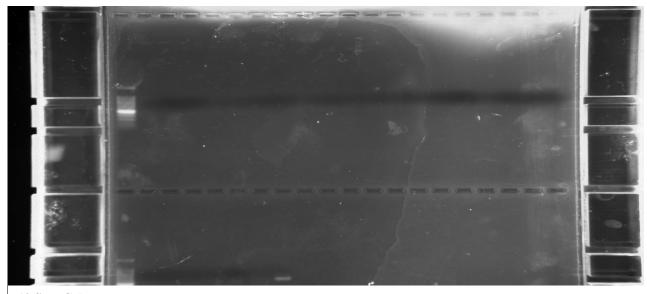
Appendix G. PCR Gels



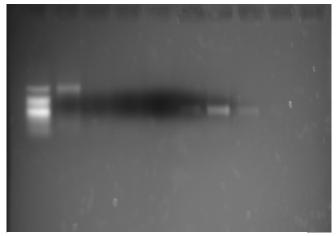
12 Sept Gel: Ladder, A11, A12, A13, A31, A32, A33, A41, A42, A43, A51, A52, A53



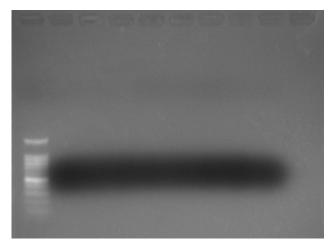
13 Sept Gel: Ladder, A11, A12, A13, A31, A32, None, A41, A42, A43, A51, A52, A53



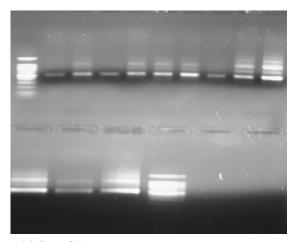
19 Sept Gel: Promega Mastermix. Unamplified samples.
Top Row: Ladder, A21, A22, A23, A33, A61, A62, A63, A91, A72, A73, A81, A82, A83, A71, A92, A93, A10-1, A10-2, A10-3 Bottom Row: Ladder, A11-1, A11-2, A11-3, A12-1, A12-2, A12-3, Blank



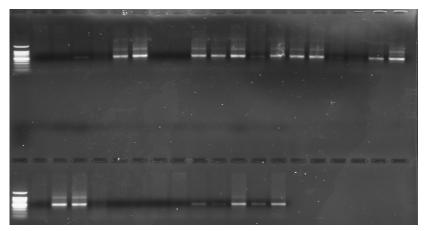
20 Sept Gel: HotStarTaq Mastermix. Ladder, Lanes 2-5 (G. Joseph's), Blank, A21, A22, A23



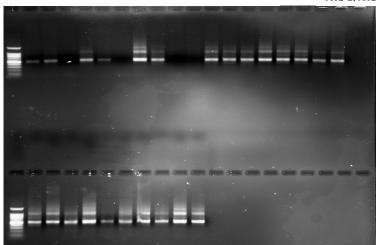
21 Sept Gel: Promega Mastermix. Multiple unamplified samples.



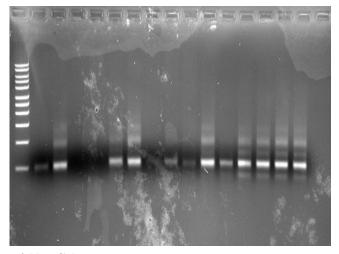
23 Sept Gel: Top: Ladder, SI5, SI6, Blank, A11, A12, A13, A21, A22, A23; Bottom: A12-1, A12-2, A12-3, Ladder



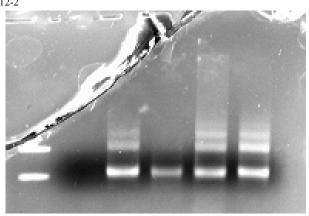
30 Sept Gel: Top: Ladder, SI5, SI6, A13, A21, A22, A23, A31, A32, A33, A41, A51, A61, A62, A63, A71, A72, A73, A81, A82 Bottom: Ladder, A83, A91, A92, A93, A10-1, A10-2, A10-3, A11-1, A11-2, A11-3, A12-1, A12-2, A12-3



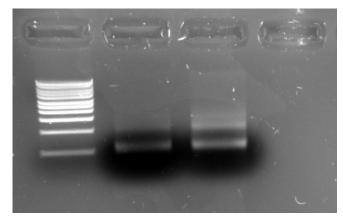
3 Oct Gel: Top: Ladder, S15, S16, A13, A21, A31, A32, A33, A41, A51, A61, A62, A63, A71, A72, A73, A81, A82, A83 Bottom: Ladder, A91, A92, A93, A10-1, A10-2, A10-3, A11-1, A11-2, A11-3, A12-2



9 Nov Gel: Ladder, A13, A31, A32, A42, A43, A51, A52, A53, A61, A83, A93, A10-1, A10-2, A10-3, A11-1



16 Nov Gel: Ladder, A32 (12 ul DNA), A32 (3 ul DNA), A42 (5.5 ul DNA), A61 (12 ul DNA), A61 (5.5 ul DNA),



17 Nov Gel: Ladder, A32, A53

Appendix H. Invitrogen Topo Cloning Protocol (Invitrogen Corporation, 2004)

Setting Up the TOPO® Cloning Reaction

The table below describes how to set up your TOPO® Cloning reaction (6 µl) for eventual transformation into chemically competent TOP10 *E. coli*.

Note: The red color of the TOPO® vector solution is normal and is used to visualize the solution.

Reagent*	Chemically Competent E. coli
Fresh PCR product	0.5 to 4 µl
Salt Solution	1 μl
Sterile Water	add to a total volume of 5 µl
TOPO® vector	1 μl
Final Volume	6 μl

^{*} Store all reagents at -20°C when finished. Salt solutions and water can be stored at room temperature or +4°C.

Performing the TOPO® Cloning Reaction

1. Mix reaction gently and incubate for **5 minutes** at room temperature (22-23°C).

Note: For most applications, 5 minutes will yield plenty of colonies for analysis. Depending on your needs, the length of the TOPO® Cloning reaction can be varied from 30 seconds to 30 minutes. For routine subcloning of PCR products, 30 seconds may be sufficient. For large PCR products (> 1 kb) or if you are TOPO® Cloning a pool of PCR products, increasing the reaction time will yield more colonies.

2. Place the reaction on ice and proceed to General Guidelines for Transforming Competent Cells.

Note: You may store the TOPO® Cloning reaction at -20°C overnight.

Transforming One Shot® TOP10 Competent Cells Introduction

Protocols to transform One Shot TOP10 competent E. coli are provided below.

Materials Supplied by the User

In addition to general microbiological supplies (e.g. plates, spreaders), you will need the following reagents and equipment.

- TOPO® Cloning reaction from Performing the TOPO® Cloning Reaction, Step 2.
- S.O.C. medium (included with the kit)
- LB plates containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin
- 40 mg/ml X-gal in dimethylformamide (DMF)
- 42°C water bath or an electroporator and 0.1 or 0.2 cm cuvettes
- 37°C shaking and non-shaking incubator

Preparation for Transformation

For each transformation, you will need one vial of competent cells and two selective plates.

- Equilibrate a water bath to 42°C (for chemical transformation).
- Warm the vial of S.O.C. medium from Box 2 to room temperature.
- Warm selective plates at 37°C for 30 minutes (see Important note below).
- Spread 40 µl of 40 mg/ml X-gal on each LB plate and incubate at 37°C until ready for use.
- Thaw **on ice** 1 vial of One Shot® cells for each transformation.

One Shot® Chemical Transformation Protocol

- 1. Add 2 μ l of the TOPO® Cloning reaction from Performing the TOPO® Cloning Reaction, Step 2, into a vial of One Shot® Chemically Competent *E. coli* and mix gently. **Do not mix by pipetting up and down**.
- 2. Incubate on ice for 5 to 30 minutes.

Note: Longer incubations on ice do not seem to have any affect on transformation efficiency. The length of the incubation is at the user's discretion.

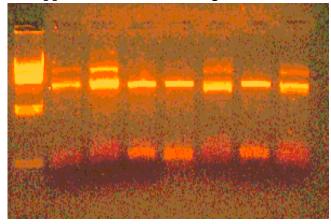
- 3. Heat-shock the cells for 30 seconds at 42°C without shaking.
- 4. Immediately transfer the tubes to ice.
- 5. Add 250 µl of room temperature S.O.C. medium.
- 6. Cap the tube tightly and shake the tube horizontally (200 rpm) at 37°C for 1 hour.
- 7. Spread 10-50 μ l from each transformation on a prewarmed selective plate and incubate overnight at 37°C. To ensure even spreading of small volumes, add 20 μ l of S.O.C. medium We recommend that you plate two different volumes to ensure that at least one plate will have well-spaced colonies.
- 8. An efficient TOPO® Cloning reaction should produce several hundred colonies. Pick ~10 white or light blue colonies for analysis (see Analyzing Positive Clones, page 12). Do not pick dark blue colonies.

Analyzing Transformants

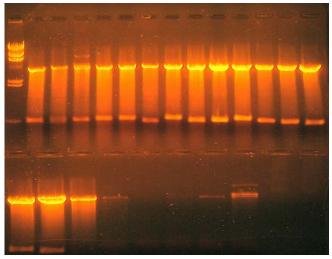
Analyzing Positive Clones

- 1. Take the 10 white or light blue colonies and culture them overnight in LB medium containing 50 µg/ml ampicillin or 50 µg/ml kanamycin.
- 2. Isolate plasmid DNA using your method of choice.
- 3. Analyze the plasmids by restriction analysis to confirm the presence and correct orientation of the insert. Use a restriction enzyme or a combination of enzymes that cut once in the vector and once in the insert.

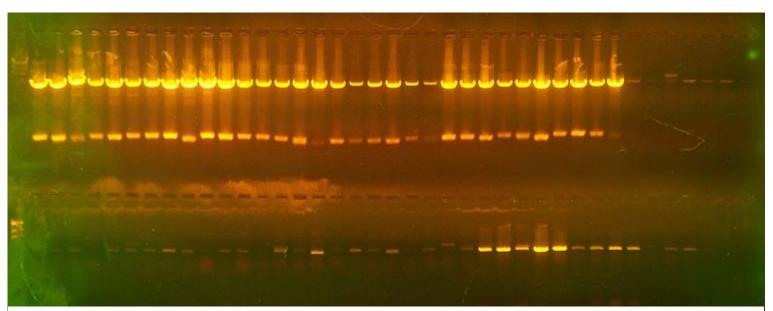
Appendix I. Restriction Digestion Gels



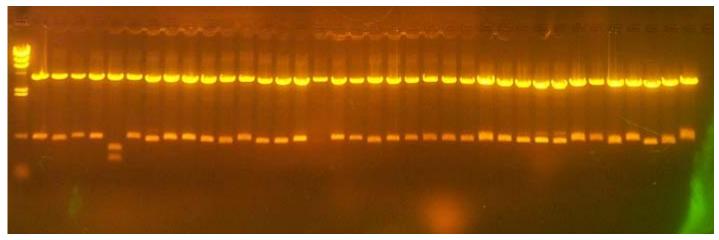
29 Nov Gel: λ Ladder; <u>A11</u>: 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.5; <u>NC A11</u>: 1, 2, 3



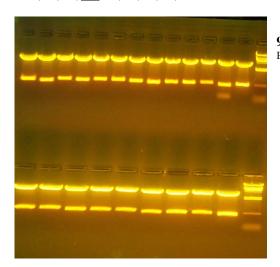
1 Dec Gel: Top: λ Ladder; <u>A71</u>: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Bottom: <u>A71</u>: 3.4, 3.5, Negative Control (NC); <u>A11</u>: 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 1.2.2, 2.3.2, 1.3.2



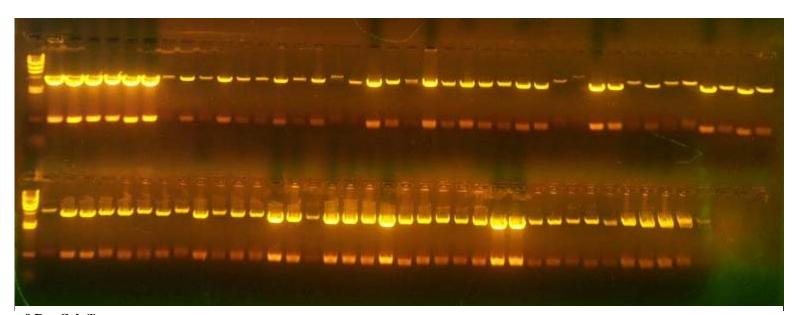
2 Dec Gel: Top: λ Ladder; $\underline{A72}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, NC; $\underline{A73}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, NC; $\underline{SI5}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : Bottom: None; $\underline{SI5}$: 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{SI6}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.2, 3; \underline{NC} : 1.2, 3; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{NC} : 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3,



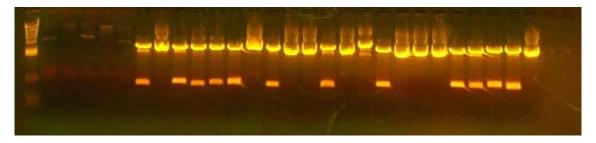
6 Dec Gel: λ Ladder; $\underline{A81}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, NC; $\underline{A82}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A83}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5



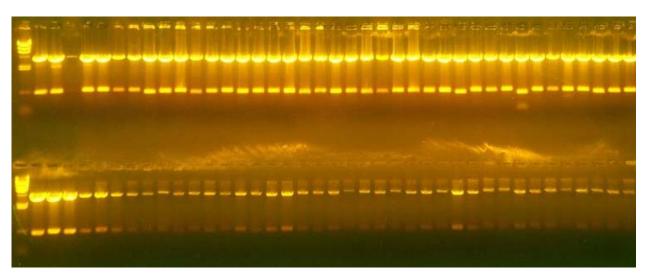
9 Dec Gel: Top: <u>A91</u>: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3; λ Ladder Bottom: <u>A91</u>.3.5; <u>A92</u>: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4; λ Ladder



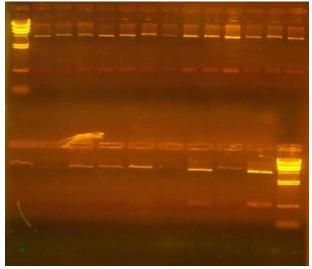
9 Dec Gel: Top: λ Ladder; $\underline{A92}$: 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A83}$: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, NC; $\underline{S15}$: 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1; $\underline{S16}$: 3.5, 3.4, 3.3, 3.2, 3.1, 2.5, 2.4; $\underline{A12}$: 3.2, $\underline{S15}$: 3.5 Bottom: λ Ladder; $\underline{S15}$: 1.4; $\underline{A12}$: 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{S16}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3; $\underline{A12}$: 3.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.5, 1.4, 1.3, 1.2, 1.1; $\underline{A13}$: 1.1; $\underline{A93}$: 1.2, $\underline{A93}$: 1.1; $\underline{A13}$: 3.1, 2.5, 2.4, 2.3, 2.2, 2.1, 1.5, 1.4, 1.3, 1.2



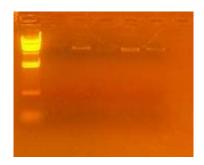
12 Dec Gel: λ Ladder; A11: 3.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.2, 2.3.2, A10-1: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4; A93: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5



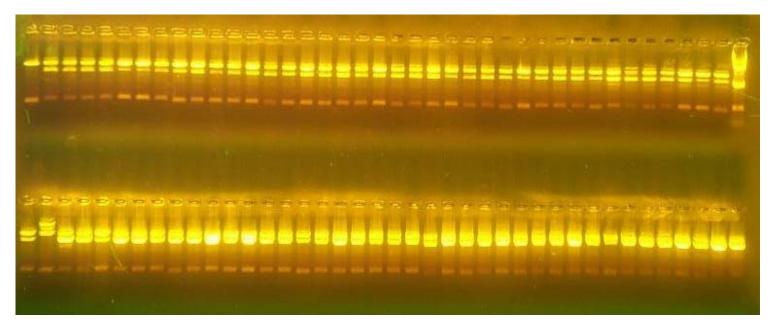
22 Dec Gel: Top: λ Ladder; $\underline{A93}$: 1.5, 2.3; $\underline{A10-1}$: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A13}$: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A10-2}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A10-3}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2 Bottom: λ Ladder; $\underline{A10-3}$: 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A21}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A22}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A22}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A23}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1; $\underline{A31}$: 1.1, 1.2



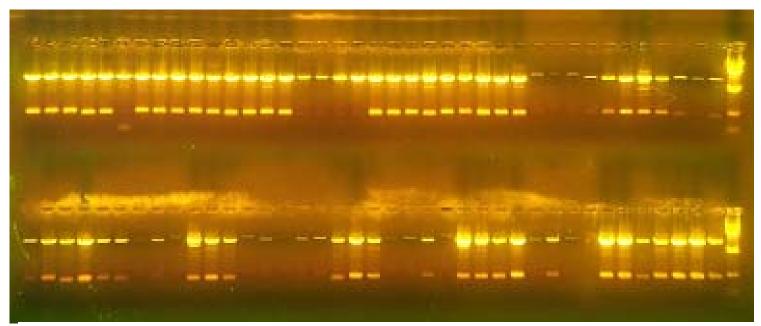
22 Dec Gel: Top: λ Ladder; <u>A31</u>: 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; Bottom: A32: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4; λ Ladder



22 Dec Gel: λ Ladder; <u>A32</u>: 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5



20 Jan Gel: Top: $\underline{A32.2}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A62}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A63}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4; λ Ladder Bottom: $\underline{A63}$: 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A11-2}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A12-2}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; $\underline{A23}$: 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5



20 Jan Gel: Top: $\underline{A11.2}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5; \underline{Blank} : 1,2,3,4; $\underline{A13}$: 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8; $\underline{A41}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3; λ Ladder Bottom: $\underline{A41}$: 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8; $\underline{A42}$: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4; $\underline{A10-2}$: 2.6; $\underline{A42}$: 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3; None; $\underline{A10-2}$: 2.7; $\underline{A42}$: 3.6, 3.7, 3.8; $\underline{A10-1}$: 2.6, 2.7; $\underline{A41}$: 2.4; λ Ladder

Appendix J. Isolated Plasmid DNA Concentrations

Restriction			_							Restrictio n		Sample		_						
Digested √	Insert?	Sample ID Blank1 Blank2	<u>Date</u> 1/3/2006 1/3/2006	2:43 PM 2:44 PM	ng/ul 61.54 59.24	1.231 1.185	0.615 0.604	2 1.96	2.13 2.24	Digested	Insert?	ID	<u>User ID</u>	<u>Date</u>	Time	ng/ul	A260	A280	260/280	260/230
7	V	Blank3NC Blank4NC Sl5.1.1	1/3/2006 1/3/2006 12/13/2005	2:45 PM 2:46 PM 3:03 PM	136.15 175.24 87.29	2.723 3.505 1.746	1.377 1.819 0.938	1.98 1.93 1.86	2.21 1.87 0.6											
7		SI5.1.2 SI5.1.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:04 PM 3:05 PM	3.64 14.27	0.073 0.285	0.05 0.158	1.44	0.05 0.59	4	4	SI5.1.2 SI5.1.3	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:41 PM 3:42 PM	35.68 80.26	0.714 1.605	0.404 0.923	1.77	1.22 1.07
7	7	SI5.1.4 SI5.1.5 SI5.2.1	12/13/2005 12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:06 PM 3:07 PM 3:08 PM	15.23 93.93 30.15	0.305 1.879 0.603	0.188 0.983 0.318	1.62 1.91 1.9	0.1 0.76 0.73	4	۸	SI5.1.4	Default	1/6/2006	3:43 PM	57.23	1.145	0.597	1.92	2.08
4	4	SI5.2.2 SI5.2.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:09 PM 3:10 PM	30.04 175.26	0.601 3.505	0.35 1.889	1.72 1.86	0.11 0.39			SI5.2.2 SI5.2.3	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:44 PM 3:45 PM	19.15 12.26	0.383 0.245	0.224 0.146	1.71 1.68	1.78 1.59
7	7	SI5.2.4 SI5.2.5 SI5.3.1	12/13/2005 12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:11 PM 3:12 PM 3:13 PM	19.44 83.17 21.45	0.389 1.663 0.429	0.206 0.891 0.231	1.88 1.87 1.86	-12.22 0.53 0.29	1	٧	SI5.2.4 SI5.2.5 SI5.3.1	Default Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:46 PM 3:47 PM 3:48 PM	39.84 44.26 75.91	0.797 0.885 1.518	0.476 0.543 0.798	1.68 1.63 1.9	0.77 0.74 2.11
7	7	SI5.3.2 SI5.3.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:14 PM 3:16 PM	23.17 37.41	0.463 0.748	0.285 0.414	1.63 1.81	0.15 0.82	4	Ÿ	SI5.3.2 SI5.1NC	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:49 PM 3:50 PM	64.66 57.77	1.293 1.155	0.697 0.656	1.85 1.76	2.06 1.17
7	7	SI5.3.4 SI5.3.5 SI6.1.1	12/13/2005 12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:17 PM 3:18 PM 3:19 PM	75.28 36.51 122.27	1.506 0.73 2.445	0.805 0.377 1.308	1.87 1.94 1.87	1.53 1.14 1.31	1		SI5.2NC SI5.3NC	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:51 PM 3:52 PM	87.15 73.15	1.743 1.463	0.999	1.75 1.86	1.99
7	4	SI6.1.2 SI6.1.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:22 PM 3:30 PM	38.9 35.68	0.778 0.714	0.418 0.326	1.86 2.19	0.3 1.92	4		SI6.1.2 SI6.1.3	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:53 PM 3:53 PM	265.1 71.69	5.302 1.434	2.859 0.799	1.85 1.79	1.56 1.37
7	7	SI6.1.4 SI6.1.5 SI6.2.1	12/13/2005 12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:33 PM 3:34 PM 3:35 PM	53.7 39.02 53.18	1.074 0.78 1.064	0.563 0.382 0.593	1.91 2.04 1.79	0.19 0.72 0.23	4	٧	SI6.1.4 SI6.2.1	Default Default	1/6/2006	3:54 PM 3:56 PM	145.48	0.304	0.2	1.87	1.7
1	1	SI6.2.2 SI6.2.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:36 PM 3:37 PM	17.58 19.43	0.352 0.389	0.213 0.19	1.65 2.05	0.19 1.15	4	1	SI6.2.2 SI6.2.3	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:56 PM 3:57 PM	51.07 73.18	1.021 1.464	0.583 0.869	1.75 1.68	1.23 0.85
7 7	7	SI6.2.4 SI6.2.5 SI6.3.1	12/13/2005 12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:38 PM 3:39 PM 3:39 PM	67.05 85.21 85.76	1.341 1.704 1.715	0.812 0.888 1,1	1.65 1.92 1.56	0.18 0.98 0.2	√	√	SI6.2.4 SI6.3.1	Default Default	1/6/2006	3:58 PM 3:59 PM	16.89	0.338	1.727	1.58	1.07
4	4	SI6.3.2 SI6.3.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:40 PM 3:42 PM	43.82 10.3	0.876 0.206	0.518 0.12	1.69 1.72	0.16 1.73	4	4	SI6.3.2 SI6.3.3	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	3:59 PM 4:00 PM	21.61 87.16	0.432 1.743	0.251 0.988	1.73 1.77	2.12 1.16
7	4	SI6.3.4 SI6.3.5	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:43 PM 3:44 PM	50.78 66.55	1.016	0.594 0.697	1.71	0.21 3.05	7	7	SI6.3.4 SI6.3.5	Default Default	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	4:01 PM 4:02 PM	81.85 75.16	1.637 1.503	0.911 0.854	1.8	1.24
4	4	A11.1.1 A11.1.2	1/6/2006 1/6/2006	12:21 PM 12:21 PM	75.59 72.84	1.512 1.457	0.732 0.682	2.06 2.14	1.38											
7 7	٧	A11.2.1 A11.3.1 A11.1.1.1	1/6/2006 1/6/2006 1/9/2006	12:29 PM 12:38 PM 5:41 PM	82.39 102.66 42.72	1.648 2.053 0.854	0.797 1.009 0.53	2.07 2.04 1.61	1.31 1.66 0.74											
1		A11.1.2.4	1/9/2006	5:42 PM	21.77	0.435	0.245	1.78	0.85											
7	7	A11.2.1.1 A11.2.1.2 A11.2.1.3	1/13/2006 1/13/2006 1/13/2006	2:20 PM 2:21 PM 2:22 PM	407.35 316.86 425.29	8.147 6.337 8.506	4.219 3.285 4.408	1.93 1.93 1.93	1.92 2.11											
1	1	A11.2.1.4 A11.2.1.5	1/13/2006 1/13/2006	2:23 PM 2:24 PM	440.81 420.29	8.816 8.406	4.6 4.37	1.92 1.92	1.97 1.97											
7 7	7	A11.2.2.1 A11.2.2.2 A11.2.2.3	1/13/2006 1/13/2006 1/13/2006	2:24 PM 2:25 PM 2:26 PM	316 431.26 341.45	6.32 8.625 6.829	3.291 4.461 3.54	1.92 1.93 1.93	1.85 1.91 1.91											
4	7	A11.2.2.4 A11.2.2.5	1/13/2006 1/13/2006	2:27 PM 2:28 PM	371.94 369.09	7.439 7.382	3.858 3.876	1.93 1.9	2 1.83											
7	7	A11.2.3.1 A11.2.3.2 A11.2.3.3	1/13/2006 1/13/2006 1/13/2006	2:28 PM 2:29 PM 2:30 PM	273.69 388.05 386.12	7.761 7.722	2.851 4.044 3.914	1.92 1.92 1.97	1.86 1.8 2.12											
7	4	A11.2.3.4 A11.2.3.5	1/13/2006 1/13/2006	2:31 PM 2:32 PM	414.68 354.38	8.294 7.088	4.256 3.672	1.95 1.93	2.09 1.9											
J	٧	A12.1.1	12/13/2005	3:45 PM	69.15	1.383	0.815	1.7	∩ 41											
7	7	A12.1.2 A12.1.3	12/13/2005 12/13/2005	3:46 PM 3:47 PM	39.4 160.06	0.788 3.201	0.417 1.651	1.89 1.94	0.2 1.46											
4	4	A12.1.4 A12.1.5 A12.2.1	12/13/2005 12/13/2005 12/15/2005	3:48 PM 3:49 PM 2:07 PM	125.1 120.59 103.85	2.502 2.412 2.077	1.322 1.221 1.07	1.89 1.97 1.94	0.59 2.66 2.18			Sequence								
4	Ÿ	A12.2.2 A12.2.3	12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:08 PM 2:10 PM	112.03 120.66	2.241	1.141 1.241	1.96 1.94	1.75 1.17											
4	√ √	A12.2.4 A12.2.5 A12.3.1	12/15/2005 12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:11 PM 2:12 PM 2:14 PM	18.33 142.75 244.62	0.367 2.855 4.892	0.191 1.462 2.54	1.92 1.95 1.93	1.76 0.72 0.73											
7 7	Ž	A12.3.2 A12.3.3	12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:15 PM 2:17 PM	106.27 151.52	2.125 3.03	1.146 1.693	1.85 1.79	0.45 0.48											
4	4	A12.3.4 A12.3.5	12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:19 PM 2:20 PM	82.62 30.62	1.652 0.612	0.86 0.337	1.92 1.82	1.48 0.83											
4	4	A13.1.1 A13.1.2	12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:21 PM 2:22 PM	78.21 30	1.564	0.807 0.299	1.94 2.01	2.18 1.12											
4	4	A13.1.3 A13.1.4	12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:24 PM 2:25 PM	50.06 119.72	1.001 2.394	1.309	1.85	0.59											
7	Ž	A13.1.5 A13.1.6 A13.1.7	12/15/2005 1/19/2006 1/19/2006	2:26 PM 2:08 PM 2:09 PM	80.04 462.23 406.51	9.245 8.13	0.828 4.749 4.18	1.93 1.95 1.94	0.84 2.22 2.21											
7	7	A13.1.8 A13.2.1	1/19/2006 12/15/2005	2:10 PM 2:27 PM	282.06 61.6	5.641 1.232	2.862 0.677	1.97 1.82	2.58 0.39											
7	4	A13.2.2 A13.2.3 A13.2.4	12/15/2005 12/15/2005 12/15/2005	2:35 PM 2:35 PM 2:36 PM	21.57 45.88 29.02	0.431 0.918 0.58	0.223 0.498 0.3	1.94 1.84 1.94	0.79 0.85 0.78											
7	4	A13.2.5 A13.2.6	12/15/2005 1/19/2006	2:37 PM 2:11 PM	41.5 309.86	0.83 6.197	0.447 3.176	1.86	0.87 2.36											
4	4	A13.2.7 A13.2.8	1/19/2006 1/19/2006 12/15/2005	2:11 PM 2:12 PM	391.44 255.62	7.829 5.112	4.025 2.623	1.94	2.19											
7	Ž	A13.3.1 A13.2.3.1 A13.3.2	12/30/2005 12/30/2005 12/30/2005	2:38 PM 11:33 AM 11:34 AM	95.15 571.53 534.78	1.903 11.431 10.696	0.918 5.973 5.568	2.07 1.91 1.92	1.54 2.12 2.13											
4	4	A13.3.3 A13.3.4	12/30/2005 12/30/2005	11:35 AM 11:35 AM	481.49 380.08	9.63 7.602	4.965 3.92	1.94	2.13 2.11											
7 7	7	A13.3.5 A13.3.6 A13.3.7	12/30/2005 1/19/2006 1/19/2006	11:36 AM 2:13 PM 2:14 PM	496.98 638.58 425.69	9.94 12.772 8.514	5.142 6.541 4.371	1.93 1.95 1.95	2.13 2.21 2.21											
,	ų,	A13.3.8	1/19/2006	2:15 PM	296.12	5.922	3.016	1.96	2.2											
1	1	A21.1.1 A21.1.1 A21.1.2	1/23/2006 1/23/2006 1/23/2006	2:11 PM 2:13 PM 2:14 PM	35.05		0.295 0.375 0.338	1.88 1.87 1.9	0.97			A21.2.1.1 A21.2.1.2 A21.2.1.3	Default	2/3/2006 2/3/2006 2/3/2006	1:44 PM	171.17 156.78 290.82	3.136	1.626	1.93	2.22
1	1	A21.1.3 A21.1.4	1/23/2006 1/23/2006	2:15 PM 2:16 PM	20.36 7.72	0.407 0.154	0.219 0.104	1.86 1.49	0.86 0.56			A21.2.1.4 A21.2.1.5	Default Default	2/3/2006 2/3/2006	1:46 PM 1:47 PM	363.31 322.07	7.266 6.441	3.745 3.319	5 1.94 9 1.94	2.21 2.21
7 7	7	A21.2.1 A21.2.2 A21.2.3	1/23/2006 1/23/2006 1/23/2006	2:16 PM 2:36 PM 2:37 PM	12.27	0.148 0.245 0.235		1.68 1.79 1.73	0.53			A21.2.2.1 A21.2.2.2 A21.2.2.3	Default	2/3/2006 2/3/2006 2/3/2006	1:49 PM	258.99 257.07 375.13	5.141	2.655	5 1.94	2.22
4	4	A21.2.4 A21.2.5	1/23/2006 1/23/2006	2:37 PM 2:38 PM	22.25 15.34	0.445 0.307	0.247 0.224	1.8 1.37	0.71 1.11			A21.2.2.4 A21.2.2.5	Default Default	2/3/2008 2/3/2008	1:51 PM 1:52 PM	360.63 243.38	7.213 4.868	3.725 2.519	5 1.94 9 1.93	2.17 2.15
4	4	A21.3.1 A21.3.3 A21.3.4	1/23/2006 1/23/2006 1/23/2006	2:39 PM 2:40 PM 2:41 PM	20.29	0.402 0.406 0.344	0.215 0.224 0.18	1.81				A21.2.3.1 A21.2.3.2 A21.2.3.3	Default	2/3/2006 2/3/2006 2/3/2006	1:53 PM	240.65 229.58 222.78	4.592	2.378	1.93	2.11
7	Ž	A21.3.5	1/23/2006				0.248					A21.2.3.4 A21.2.3.5	Default	2/3/2006	1:55 PM	367.65 273.15	7.353	3.781	1.94	2.24

1	√ √	A22 dineste	d already, Che	ck photo to a	ee if inser	t?				A22.2.1.1	Default	2/3/2006	1:58 PM	291.19	5.824	3.002	1.94	2.16
1		I EE digooto	a unouaj, ono	on photo to o						A22.2.1.2		2/3/2006	1:58 PM	197.21	3.944	2.046	1.93	2.17
√	√	A22.1.1	1/23/2006	2:42 PM	37.89	0.758	0.424	1.79	0.49	A22.2.1.3		2/3/2006	1:59 PM	289.55	5.791	2.954	1.96	2.24
4	√	A22.1.2	1/23/2006	2:43 PM	20.07	0.401	0.238	1.69	0.2	A22.2.1.4		2/3/2006	2:00 PM	289.67	5.793	2.988	1.94	2.17
4	4	A22.1.3	1/23/2006	2:44 PM	7.41	0.148	0.156	0.95	0.05	A22.2.1.5		2/3/2006	2:01 PM	291.75	5.835	2.986	1.95	2.27
4	4	A22.1.4	1/23/2006	2:45 PM	9.05	0.181	0.17	1.06	0.14	A22.2.2.1	Default	2/3/2006	2:30 PM	229.96	4.599	2.385	1.93	2.2
4	4	A22.1.5	1/23/2006	2:46 PM	7.52	0.15	0.096	1.56	0.39	A22.2.2.2	Default	2/3/2006	2:30 PM	274.23	5.485	2.827	1.94	2.23
4	1	A22.2.1	1/23/2006	2:46 PM	17.8	0.356	0.23	1.55	0.44	A22.2.2.3	Default	2/3/2006	2:31 PM	175.24	3.505	1.814	1.93	2.2
4	4	A22.2.2	1/23/2006	2:47 PM	18.2	0.364	0.218	1.67	0.25	A22.2.2.4	Default	2/3/2006	2:32 PM	141.45	2.829	1.465	1.93	2.2
4	4	A22.2.3	1/23/2006	2:48 PM	12.75	0.255	0.148	1.72	0.21	A22.2.2.5	Default	2/3/2006	2:33 PM	343.24	6.865	3.534	1.94	2.22
4	4	A22.2.4	1/23/2006	2:49 PM	13.05	0.261	0.15	1.73	0.51	A22.2.3.1	Default	2/3/2006	2:34 PM	169.1	3.382	1.737	1.95	2.24
										A22.2.3.2		2/3/2006	2:02 PM	322.76	6.455	3.321	1.94	2.22
4	4	A23.1.1	1/23/2006	2:50 PM	46.84	0.937	0.574	1.63	0.62	A22.2.3.3	Default	2/3/2006	2:03 PM	175.87	3.517	1.813	1.94	2.21
4	4	A23.1.2	1/23/2006	2:51 PM	17.57	0.351	0.199	1.76	0.53	A22.2.3.4		2/3/2006	2:04 PM	219.58	4.392	2.243	1.96	2.26
4	4	A23.1.3	1/23/2006	2:51 PM	18.03	0.361	0.207	1.75	0.76	A22.2.3.5	Default	2/3/2006	2:04 PM	203.92	4.078	2.113	1.93	2.2
1		A23.1.4	1/23/2006	2:52 PM	-6.23	-0.125	-0.042	2.96	0.42									
4	4	A23.1.5	1/23/2006	2:53 PM	17.05	0.341	0.174	1.96	1.03	A23.2.1.1	Default	2/3/2006	2:35 PM	54.44	1.089	0.565	1.93	2.17
4	4	A23.2.1	1/23/2006	2:54 PM	13.63	0.273	0.182	1.49	0.43	A23.2.1.2	Default	2/3/2006	2:35 PM	42.34	0.847	0.447	1.89	2.01
4	4	A23.2.2	1/20/2006	10:13 PM	153.18	3.064	1.568	1.95	1.98	A23.2.1.3	Default	2/3/2006	2:36 PM	109.08	2.182	1.126	1.94	2.17
4	4	A23.2.3	1/20/2006	10:14 PM	92.58	1.852	0.972	1.91	1.66	A23.2.1.4	Default	2/3/2006	2:37 PM	212.69	4.254	2.162	1.97	2.24
4	4	A23.2.4	1/20/2006	10:14 PM	165.2	3.304	1.716	1.93	1.98	A23.2.1.5	Default	2/3/2006	2:38 PM	128.74	2.575	1.339	1.92	2.2
4	4	A23.2.5	1/20/2006	10:15 PM		3.294	1.709	1.93	2									
4	√	A23.3.1	1/20/2006	10:16 PM	194.29	3.886	2.021	1.92	1.99									
4	√	A23.3.2	1/20/2006	10:16 PM	258.42		2.664	1.94	2.06									
1	1	A23.3.3	1/20/2006	10:17 PM		2.743	1.448	1.89	1.87									
1	1	A23.3.4	1/20/2006	10:17 PM	260.52	5.21	2.686	1.94	2.08									
4	1	A23.3.5	1/20/2006	10:18 PM	166.28		1.72	1.93	2.02									
.1	.1	0.74 .0	d alasada. Oba	-111 1		10												
4	√	A31 digeste	d already, Che	ck pnoto to s	ee if inser	T?				A31.2.1.1	Dofoult	2/3/2006	2:39 PM	40.43	0.809	0.416	1.95	2.13
4		A32.1.3	12/20/2005	12:20 PM	20.42	0.408	0.24	1.7	0.41	A31.2.1.2		2/3/2006	2:40 PM	244.78	4.896	2.507	1.95	2.13
1		A32.1.4	12/20/2005	12:21 PM	10.69	0.214	0.15	1.43	0.28	A31.2.1.3		2/3/2006	2:40 PM	201.23	4.025	2.087	1.93	2.22
1		A32.1.5	12/20/2005	12:22 PM	33.79	0.676	0.392	1.72	0.20	A31.2.1.4		2/3/2006	2:41 PM	139.42	2.788	1.432	1.95	2.22
1		A32.2.1	12/20/2005	12:23 PM	11.18	0.224	0.332	1.7	0.46	A31.2.1.5		2/3/2006	2:42 PM	338.98	6.78	3.494	1.94	2.24
,	4	A32.2.2	12/20/2005	12:24 PM	7.63	0.153	0.103	1.49	0.46	A31.2.2.1		2/3/2006	2:43 PM	117.22	2.344	1.227	1.91	2.24
,	*	A32.2.3	12/20/2005	12:25 PM	22.38	0.448	0.262	1.71	0.82	A31.2.2.2		2/3/2006	2:43 PM	105.2	2.104	1.054	2	2.23
V	1	A32.2.4	12/20/2005	12:27 PM	14.67	0.293	0.202	1.65	1.81	A31.2.2.3		2/3/2006	2:44 PM	135.16	2.703	1.39	1.94	2.45
-1	Y	A32.2.5	12/20/2005	12:27 PM	20.37	0.407	0.176	1.88	0.94	A31.2.2.4		2/3/2006	2:45 PM	170.71	3.414	1.758	1.94	2.23
,		A32.3.1	12/20/2005	12:28 PM	15.12	0.302	0.168	1.8	0.73	A31.2.2.5		2/3/2006	2:46 PM	176.61	3.532	1.812	1.95	2.26
-1		A32.3.2	12/20/2005	12:29 PM	31.08	0.622	0.359	1.73	1.26	A31.2.3.1		2/3/2006	2:46 PM	70.88	1.418	0.729	1.94	2.20
· i		A32.3.3	12/20/2005	12:30 PM	51.04	1.021	0.552	1.85	1.19	A31.2.3.2		2/3/2006	2:47 PM	133.53	2.671	1.36	1.96	2.25
i		A32.3.5	12/20/2005	12:31 PM	36.82	0.736	0.373	1.98	1.15	A31.2.3.3		2/3/2006	2:48 PM	197.27	3.945	2.057	1.92	2.23
J	1	A32.2.1.1	1/20/2006	8:34 PM	93.45	1.869	0.999	1.87	1.73	A31.2.3.4		2/22/2006	3:23 PM	159.58	3.192	1.581	2.02	3.37
4	1	A32.2.1.1	1/20/2006	8:35 PM	102.07	2.041	1.098	1.86	1.53	A31.2.3.5		2/22/2006	3:25 PM	152.14	3.043	1.612	1.89	1.26
4	1	A32.2.1.3	1/20/2006	8:36 PM	103.21	2.064	1.083	1.91	1.88	A31.2.3.5		2/22/2006	3:26 PM	220.64	4.413	2.19	2.01	2.94
-1	1	A32.2.1.4	1/20/2006	8:37 PM		2.309	1.231	1.88	1.84	701.2.3.3	Delault	2/22/2000	3.201 141	220.04	4.415	2.10	2.01	2.54
4	4	A32.2.1.4	1/20/2006	8:38 PM		2.355	1.245	1.89	1.8									
1	√	A32.2.2.1	1/20/2006	8:39 PM	128.95	2.579	1.352	1.91	1.87									
4	4	A32.2.2.1	1/20/2006	8:40 PM	161.94		1.686	1.92	1.81									
4	4	A32.2.2.3	1/20/2006	8:40 PM	110.46		1.169	1.89	1.83									
- 1	√	A32.2.2.4	1/20/2006	8:41 PM	143.26		1.503	1.91	1.91									
1	1	A32.2.2.5	1/20/2006	8:42 PM	142.71		1.489	1.92	1.96									
1	√	A32.2.3.1	1/20/2006	8:43 PM	99.13		1.058	1.87	1.69									
1	√	A32.2.3.1	1/20/2006	8:44 PM	117.16		1.244	1.88	1.82									
1	√ √	A32.2.3.3	1/20/2006	8:44 PM	151.13		1.575	1.92	1.02									
1	√ √	A32.2.3.3	1/20/2006	8:45 PM				1.87	1.88									
1	√ √	A32.2.3.4 A32.2.3.5	1/20/2006	8:46 PM	81.82 115.69			1.92	1.70									
Ψ.	Y	AJ2.2.J.3	1/20/2000	U.40 FIVI	110.05	2.314	1.207	1.52	1.7									
		A33.1.1	12/20/2005	10:55 AM	11.19	0.224	0.106	2.11	0.58	A33.2.1.1	Default	2/22/2006	3:27 PM	19.15	0.383	0.135	2.84	-1.29
		A33.1.2	12/20/2005	10:56 AM	86.4	1.728		2.05	1.1	A33.2.1.2		2/22/2006		80.46	1.609	0.776	2.07	2.79
		A33.1.3	12/20/2005	11:03 AM	54.07	1.081	0.538	2.01	1.27	A33.2.1.3		2/22/2006	3:34 PM	77.61	1.552	0.742	2.09	2.69
		A33.1.4	12/20/2005	11:04 AM		2.037	1.448	1.41	0.37	A33.2.1.4		2/22/2006		72.54	1.451	0.701	2.07	2.56
		A33.1.5	12/20/2005	11:05 AM	60.41	1.208		1.88	0.21	A33.2.1.5		2/22/2006		30.13	0.603	0.251	2.4	4.95
		A33.2.1	12/20/2005	11:06 AM	37.35	0.747		2.03	1.11	A33.2.2.1	Default	2/22/2006		42.93	0.859	0.398	2.16	2.64
		A33.2.2	12/20/2005	12:12 PM	33.63	0.673		1.85	0.47	A33.2.2.2		2/22/2006		29.46	0.589	0.244	2.42	3.73
		A33.2.3	12/20/2005	12:14 PM	11.17	0.223		1.52	0.24	A33.2.2.3		2/22/2006		27.18	0.544	0.227	2.4	5.04
		A33.2.4	12/20/2005	12:15 PM	43.03	0.861	0.496	1.74	0.19	A33.2.2.4		2/22/2006		23.54	0.471	0.192	2.45	6.11
		A33.3.1	12/20/2005	12:36 PM	70.8	1.416		1.87	1.19	A33.2.2.5		2/22/2006		48.96	0.979	0.441	2.22	3.35
		MJJ.J.J.																
				12:37 PM	0.99	0.02	0.034	0.58	-1.5	A33.2.3.1	Detault	2/22/2006	3:45 PM	52.49	1,05	0.4781	2.2	2.96
		A33.3.2	12/20/2005	12:37 PM 12:39 PM	0.99 20.52	0.02	0.034	0.58 1.66	-1.5 1.01	A33.2.3.1 A33.2.3.2		2/22/2006 2/22/2006		52.49 61.98	1.05	0.478 0.588	2.2	2.96 2.92
				12:37 PM 12:39 PM 12:40 PM	0.99 20.52 60.23	0.02 0.41 1.205	0.247	0.58 1.66 1.82	-1.5 1.01 0.97	A33.2.3.1 A33.2.3.2		2/22/2006 2/22/2006		61.98	1.05	0.478 0.588	2.2	2.92

.1		044.4.4	40,80,0005	0.45 014	22.22	0.405	0.040	4.00	0.00										
٧		A41.1.1	12/19/2005	6:15 PM	23.26	0.465		1.92	0.62										
٧		A41.1.2	12/19/2005	6:16 PM		-0.012		-3.85	-0.05										
- √		A41.1.3	12/19/2005	6:17 PM	38.56	0.771	0.38	2.03	1.56										
- √		A41.1.4	12/19/2005	6:19 PM	33.73	0.675		1.98	1.64										
√	1	A41.1.5	12/19/2005	6:20 PM	57.1	1.142	0.576	1.98	1.34										
√	√	A41.1.6	1/19/2006	2:18 PM	219.91	4.398	2.224	1.98	2.67										
1	1	A41.1.7	1/19/2006	2:19 PM	229.5	4.59	2.345	1.96	2.18										
√	1	A41.1.8	1/19/2006	2:20 PM	101.02	2.02	1.019	1.98	2.11										
1	1	A41.2.1	12/19/2005	6:20 PM	66.16	1.323	0.657	2.01	1.97										
√		A41.2.2	12/19/2005	6:22 PM	39.45		0.393	2.01	0.57										
√	1	A41.2.3	12/19/2005	6:23 PM		1.009		1.92	0.65										
V	V	A41.2.4	12/19/2005	6:23 PM				1.95	1.35										
J	j	A41.2.5	12/19/2005	6:25 PM		1.052		1.94	1.03										
d	d	A41.2.6	1/19/2006	2:21 PM		2.167		1.99	2.15										
4	d	A41.2.7	1/19/2006	2:22 PM	87.79		0.906	1.94	1.97										
4	1	A41.2.8	1/19/2006	2:22 PM	224		2.279	1.97	2.22										
al a	al al	A41.3.1	12/19/2005	6:25 PM	45.64	0.913		1.88	1.97										
- A	, d	A41.3.1	12/19/2005	6:26 PM	23.28	0.466													
- Y	γ						0.24	1.94	1.11										
γ,		A41.3.3	12/19/2005	6:27 PM	43.41	0.868		1.69	0.12	454.0.C	D ())	0.000,0000	4 00 DV4	475.00	2.5	4.754	2	2.20	
ν,		A41.3.4	12/19/2005	6:28 PM	24.49		0.265	1.85	0.96	A51.3.6	Default	2/22/2006	4:00 PM	175.02	3.5	1.754	2	2.29	
1		A41.3.5	12/19/2005	6:29 PM	6.94	0.139		1.82	0.53	A51.3.7	Default	2/22/2006	4:00 PM	61.67	1.233	0.607	2.03	2.69	
1	4	A41.3.6	1/19/2006	2:23 PM	151.9	3.038		1.97	1.96	A51.3.8	Default	2/22/2006	4:01 PM	85.3	1.706	0.842	2.03	2.61	
√	√	A41.3.7	1/19/2006	2:24 PM	126.26	2.525	1.279	1.97	2.16										
√	1	A41.3.8	1/19/2006	2:25 PM	88.8	1.776	0.897	1.98	1.85										
√		A42.1.1	12/20/2005	10:26 AM	11.89	0.238	0.118	2.01	0.9										
1		A42.1.2	12/20/2005	10:27 AM	56.74	1.135	0.569	2	0.62										
V		A42.1.3	12/20/2005	10:28 AM	9.71	0.194		1.81	0.44										
V		A42.1.3	12/20/2005	10:29 AM	9.51	0.19	0.095	1.99	0.42										
J		A42.1.4	12/20/2005	10:31 AM	40.74	0.815		2.01	1.05										
j	٧	A42.1.5	12/20/2005	10:32 AM	125.78			1.95	0.74										
d	al	A42.1.6	1/19/2006	2:26 PM		1.502		1.96	2										
4	1	A42.1.7	1/19/2006	2:27 PM		3.871		1.97	2.2										
al a	al al	A42.1.8	1/19/2006	2:28 PM		2.059		1.98	2.13										
- A	γ	A42.1.0	12/20/2005	10:33 AM	9.55			2.06											
- 1						0.191	0.093		0.61										
- Y		A42.2.2	12/20/2005	10:34 AM		1.672		2.08	1.19										
ν,	γ	A42.2.3	12/20/2005	10:35 AM	40.74	0.815		1.98	0.47										
ν,	,	A42.2.4	12/20/2005	10:37 AM	24.97		0.231	2.16	0.62										
Y	٧	A42.2.6	1/19/2006	2:29 PM	223.35	4.467	2.278	1.96	2.2										
٧.	1	A42.2.7	1/19/2006	2:29 PM			1.173	1.98	2.03										
1	٧	A42.2.8	1/19/2006	2:30 PM				1.95	2.18										
1		A42.3.1	12/20/2005	12:18 PM	10.87	0.217		1.55	0.22										
√	1	A42.3.2		12:18 PM	85.21			1.86	0.89										
4			12/20/2005						0.78										
1	1	A42.3.6	1/19/2006	2:31 PM	336.11			1.97	2.2										
4	1	A42.3.7	1/19/2006	2:32 PM				1.99	2.08										
4	1	A42.3.8	1/19/2006	2:32 PM	157.32	3.146	1.597	1.97	2.18										
4	1	A43.1.1	1/23/2006	4:28 PM	30.43			1.67	0.8		A43.2.1.1	Default	2/22/2006	3:47 PM	105.8	2.116	1.051	2.01	2.47
4		A43.1.2	1/23/2006	4:34 PM				1.56	0.88		A43.2.1.2		2/22/2006	3:48 PM	196.66	3.933	1.973	1.99	2.43
√	1	A43.1.3	1/23/2006	4:35 PM		1.042	0.613	1.7	0.54		A43.2.1.3		2/22/2006	3:48 PM	208.58	4.172	2.09	2	2.44
√		A43.1.4	1/23/2006	4:35 PM			0.1	1.58	0.66		A43.2.1.4		2/22/2006	3:49 PM	107.28	2.146	1.07	2	2.59
V	1	A43.1.5	1/23/2006	4:36 PM				1.61	0.95		A43.2.1.5		2/22/2006	3:50 PM	195.52	3.91	1.963	1.99	2.43
J	1	A43.2.1	1/23/2006	4:37 PM			0.199	1.66	1.14		A43.2.2.1		2/22/2006		114.44	2.289	1.121	2.04	2.6
1	1	A43.2.2	1/23/2006	4:38 PM			0.153	1.64	0.54		A43.2.2.2		2/22/2006		129.2	2.584	1.276	2.04	2.53
4	A)	A43.2.3	1/23/2006	4:39 PM				1.57	0.63		A43.2.2.3		2/22/2006	3:53 PM	195.9	3.918	1.944	2.02	2.48
- V	Α,																		
. J	J	A43.2.4	1/23/2006	4:39 PM				1.7	0.65		A43.2.2.4		2/22/2006		93.58	1.872	0.916	2.04	2.67
- 1	√	A43.2.5	1/23/2006	4:40 PM				1.83	1.05		A43.2.2.5		2/22/2006		178.35	3.567	1.774	2.01	2.42
Ψ,	1	A43.3.1	1/23/2006	4:41 PM				1.68	0.73		A43.2.3.1		2/22/2006	3:55 PM	108.49	2.17	1.088	1.99	2.14
4	1	A43.3.2	1/23/2006	4:41 PM		0.266		1.75	0.95		A43.2.3.2		2/22/2006		119.91	2.398	1.218	1.97	2.04
1	1	A43.3.3	1/23/2006	4:42 PM		0.515		1.76	0.89		A43.2.3.3		2/22/2006	3:57 PM	121.23	2.425	1.191	2.04	2.55
4	1	A43.3.4	1/23/2006	4:43 PM				1.84	1.08		A43.2.3.4		2/22/2006		116.27	2.325	1.205	1.93	2.45
√	√	A43.3.5	1/23/2006	4:43 PM	18.44	0.369	0.2	1.84	1.09		A43.2.3.5	Default	2/22/2006	3:59 PM	146.86	2.937	1.463	2.01	2.36

- √	√	A51.1.1	1/23/2006	4:45 PM	71.39	1.428	0.76	1.88	1.68									
4	√	A51.1.2	1/23/2006	4:46 PM	97.5	1.95	1.067	1.83	0.77									
4	1	A51.1.3	1/23/2006	4:46 PM	55.5	1.11	0.612	1.81	1.36									
√	√	A51.1.4	1/23/2006	4:47 PM	56.17	1.123	0.609	1.84	1.4									
√	1	A51.1.5	1/23/2006	4:48 PM	58.89	1.178	0.622	1.89	1.51									
J	1	A51.2.1	1/23/2006	4:48 PM			0.798	1.89	1.61									
1	1	A51.2.2	1/23/2006	4:49 PM		1.187	0.644	1.84	1.47									
1																		
- :	√ /	A51.2.3	1/23/2006	4:50 PM		1.266		1.86	1.73									
1	4	A51.2.4	1/23/2006	4:50 PM		1.722		1.8	0.65									
- √	Ą	A51.2.5	1/23/2006	4:51 PM		1.343		1.85	1.26									
		A51.2.6	2/2/2006	3:11 PM	106.84	2.137	1.055	2.03	2.12									
		A51.2.7	2/2/2006	3:11 PM	99.05	1.981	0.987	2.01	1.98									
		A51.2.8	2/2/2006	3:13 PM		2.261	1.137	1.99	2.17									
4	1	A51.3.1	1/23/2006	4:52 PM		1.281	0.699	1.83	1.05									
4																		
- 1	Ą	A51.3.2	1/23/2006	4:52 PM		2.117		1.76	0.52									
1	1	A51.3.3	1/23/2006	4:53 PM		1.466		1.77	1.24									
√	√	A51.3.4	1/23/2006	4:54 PM	12.22	0.244	0.185	1.32	2.24									
√	1	A51.3.5	1/23/2006	4:55 PM	38.43	0.769	0.465	1.65	0.57									
√	1	A51.3.4	1/23/2006	4:55 PM	26.99	0.54	0.32	1.69	0.91									
	· ·	A51.3.6	2/22/2006	4:00 PM		3.5		2	2.29									
		A51.3.7	2/22/2006	4:00 PM		1.233		2.03	2.69								-	
		A51.3.8	2/22/2006	4:01 PM	85.3	1.706	0.842	2.03	2.61									
- √	√	A52.1.1	1/3/2006	2:47 PM	222.87		2.285	1.95	1.98									
4	4	A52.1.2	1/3/2006	2:48 PM	172.25	3.445	1.754	1.96	2.04									
4	√	A52.1.3	1/3/2006	2:49 PM	87.93		0.901	1.95	2.66									
1	V	A52.1.4	1/3/2006	2:50 PM				1.92	1.6									
1	1	A52.1.5	1/3/2006	2:51 PM		4.547	2.314	1.97	2.13									
٨	, J					4.339												
Ą	V	A52.2.1	1/3/2006	2:51 PM	216.95		2.186	1.98	2.17									
٧.	٧.	A52.2.2	1/3/2006	2:52 PM	209.65		2.164	1.94	1.97									
√	Ą	A52.2.3	1/3/2006	2:53 PM	241.98	4.84	2.461	1.97	2.06									
√	√	A52.2.4	1/3/2006	2:54 PM	187.73	3.755	1.928	1.95	2.05	A51.2.6	Default	2/2/2006	3:11 PM	106.84	2.137	1.055	2.03	2.12
√	1	A52.2.5	1/3/2006	2:55 PM	144.13	2.883	1.479	1.95	1.92	A51.2.7	Default	2/2/2006	3:11 PM	99.05	1.981	0.987	2.01	1.98
1	1	A52.3.1	1/3/2006	2:56 PM	193.03		1.987	1.94	2.09		Default		3:13 PM	113.06	2.261	1.137	1.99	2.17
1	1	A52.3.2	1/3/2006	2:57 PM	145.91		1.496	1.95	2.04	7.01.2.0	Doladit	27272000	3.10 T M	110.00	2.201	1.101	1.00	2.11
-																		
4	4	A52.3.3	1/3/2006	2:58 PM	158.94		1.595	1.99	2.1									
- √	Ą	A52.3.4	1/3/2006	2:58 PM	191.28	3.826	1.955	1.96	2.1									
√	√	A52.3.5	1/3/2006	2:59 PM	184.94	3.699	1.928	1.92	1.9									
√	1	A53.1.1	1/23/2006	4:56 PM	56.64	1.133	0.614	1.85	0.41	A53.1.1	Default	2/2/2006	2:57 PM	36.85	0.737	0.362	2.04	1.79
1	1	A53.1.2	1/23/2006	4:57 PM		0.723		1.73	0.61	A53.1.2	Default	2/2/2006	2:58 PM	125.56	2.511	1.263	1.99	2.16
- 1	1	A53.1.3	1/23/2006	4:58 PM		0.482		1.68	1.11	A53.1.3	Default	2/2/2006	2:59 PM	145.57	2.911	1.435	2.03	0.78
- 4																		
Ψ	4	A53.1.4	1/23/2006	4:58 PM		0.411		1.7	0.78	A53.1.4	Default	2/2/2006	3:00 PM	96.97	1.939	0.956	2.03	2.14
- √	Ą	A53.1.5	1/23/2006	4:59 PM		0.517		1.81	0.95	A53.1.5	Default	2/2/2006	3:01 PM	96.33	1.927	0.962	2	2.15
- √	√	A53.2.1	1/23/2006	4:59 PM		0.503		1.64	1.06	A53.2.1	Default	2/2/2006	3:02 PM	131.8	2.636	1.329	1.98	2.15
4	4	A53.2.2	1/23/2006	5:00 PM	24.53	0.491	0.278	1.76	0.69	A53.2.2	Default	2/2/2006	3:03 PM	103.56	2.071	1.037	2	2.14
1	1	A53.2.3	1/23/2006	5:01 PM		0.49		1.78	0.71	A53.2.3	Default	2/2/2006	3:03 PM	92.06	1.841	0.928	1.98	2.04
j	· ·	A53.2.4	1/23/2006	5:01 PM		0.165		1.53		A53.2.4			3:04 PM	48.02	0.96	0.474	2.03	2.01
1	√	A53.2.5	1/23/2006	5:02 PM		0.378		1.73	1.05	A53.2.5			3:05 PM	50.39	1.008	0.497	2.03	2.06
√ √																		
- ·	√ /	A53.3.1	1/23/2006	5:03 PM				1.48	0.57	A53.3.1	Default		3:06 PM	64.11	1.282	0.644	1.99	2.02
4	4	A53.3.2	1/23/2006	5:03 PM		0.54		1.7	0.63	A53.3.2	Default		3:07 PM	104.71	2.094	1.038	2.02	2.17
1	√	A53.3.3	1/23/2006	5:04 PM		0.351	0.21	1.67	0.94	A53.3.3	Default		3:08 PM	79.52	1.59	0.783	2.03	2.12
4	√	A53.3.4	1/23/2006	5:05 PM	38.57	0.771	0.46	1.68	0.82	A53.3.4	Default	2/2/2006	3:09 PM	91.41	1.828	0.914	2	2.13
4	√	A53.3.5	1/23/2006	5:05 PM		0.386		1.72	0.84	A53.3.5	Default	2/2/2006	3:10 PM	64.12	1.282	0.657	1.95	2.07
√	√	A61.1.1	1/3/2006	3:00 PM	140.12	2 202	1./20	1.96	2.12									
√ √	1																	
		A61.1.2	1/3/2006	3:01 PM		3.184		1.94	2.06									
4	4	A61.1.3	1/3/2006	3:02 PM				1.82	1.27									
- √	√.	A61.1.4	1/3/2006	3:04 PM		4.122		1.97	2.13									
4	√	A61.1.5	1/3/2006	3:05 PM	162.8	3.256	1.656	1.97	2.24									
4	√	A61.2.1	1/3/2006	3:05 PM		4.074		1.96	1.98									
1	1	A61.2.2	1/3/2006	3:06 PM		3.255		1.97	2.13									
1	1	A61.2.3	1/3/2006	3:07 PM		4.783		1.96	2.08								-	
,d	γ									-								
4		A61.2.5	1/3/2006	3:08 PM	1/3.86	3.477		1.95	2.1									
1	√																	
-	1	A61.3.1	1/3/2006	3:09 PM	240.04			1.94	2.09									
1				3:09 PM				1.94	1.94									
1		A61.3.1	1/3/2006	3:09 PM	240.04 217.81		2.256											
4	1	A61.3.1 A61.3.2	1/3/2006 1/3/2006	3:09 PM 3:10 PM	240.04 217.81 240.96	4.356	2.256 2.45	1.93	1.94									

√	√	A62.1.1	1/20/2006	8:47 PM	164.71	3.294	1.699	1.94	1.99
- V	Ž	A62.1.2	1/20/2006	8:48 PM	135.78	2.716	1.433	1.9	1.94
- -	7					2.688	1.405		1.64
		A62.1.3	1/20/2006	8:49 PM	134.41			1.91	
-√,	√,	A62.1.4	1/20/2006	8:50 PM	152.98	3.06	1.599	1.91	1.99
√.	√	A62.1.5	1/20/2006	8:50 PM	152.16	3.043	1.62	1.88	1.88
√	√	A62.2.1	1/20/2006	8:51 PM	117.5	2.35	1.246	1.89	1.75
√	√	A62.2.2	1/20/2006	8:52 PM	115.39	2.308	1.234	1.87	1.69
√	√	A62.2.3	1/20/2006	8:52 PM	183.85	3.677	1.914	1.92	1.74
V	V	A62.2.4	1/20/2006	8:53 PM	102.03	2.041	1.062	1.92	1.82
- `	,				76.29	1.526			
		A62.2.5	1/20/2006	8:54 PM			0.803	1.9	1.73
√.	√.	A62.3.1	1/20/2006	8:54 PM	89.27	1.785	0.94	1.9	1.81
-√	√	A62.3.2	1/20/2006	8:55 PM	67.97	1.359	0.683	1.99	1.78
√	√	A62.3.3	1/20/2006	8:56 PM	138.32	2.766	1.457	1.9	1.88
√	√	A62.3.4	1/20/2006	8:57 PM	91.28	1.826	0.939	1.94	1.53
√	V	A62.3.5	1/20/2006	8:57 PM	108.74	2.175	1.155	1.88	1.89
•	1	7 22.0.0	172072000	0.01 1 111	100.14	2.113	1.100	1.00	1.00
√	√	A63.1.1	1/20/2006	8:58 PM	104.21	2.084	1.1	1.89	1.51
√	4	A63.1.2	1/20/2006	8:59 PM	99.23	1.985	1.039	1.91	1.49
√	√	A63.1.3	1/20/2006	8:59 PM	170.32	3.406	1.773	1.92	1.77
√	√	A63.1.4	1/20/2006	9:00 PM	103.85	2.077	1.089	1.91	1.81
√	V	A63.1.5	1/20/2006	9:01 PM	106.03	2.121	1.125	1.88	1.82
· \	\	A63.2.1	1/20/2006	9:02 PM	74.77	1.495	0.813	1.84	1.78
√,	√,	A63.2.2	1/20/2006	9:02 PM	173.04	3.461	1.803	1.92	1.98
√.	ν.	A63.2.3	1/20/2006	9:03 PM	135.15	2.703	1.432	1.89	1.81
√	√	A63.2.4	1/20/2006	9:04 PM	111.97	2.239	1.184	1.89	1.78
√	√	A63.2.5	1/20/2006	9:05 PM	76.76	1.535	0.826	1.86	1.78
V	V	A63.3.1	1/20/2006	9:05 PM	122.18	2.444	1.3	1.88	1.7
	\	A63.3.2	1/20/2006	9:50 PM	345.09	6.902	3.612	1.91	2.03
√.	√	A63.3.2	1/20/2006	9:53 PM	320.03	6.401	3.304	1.94	2.08
√	√	A63.3.3	1/20/2006	9:54 PM	184.94	3.699	1.923	1.92	2.02
√	√	A63.3.4	1/20/2006	9:54 PM	144.12	2.882	1.508	1.91	1.95
√	√	A63.3.5	1/20/2006	9:55 PM	259.24	5.185	2.678	1.94	2.08
√	√	A71.1.2	12/8/2005	11:17 AM	97.7	4.066	2.131	1.91	2.02
V	√	TE buffer	12/8/2005	11:21 AM	-0.93	-0.019	0.005	-3.57	-28.3
	Ž								
√.		A71.1.3	12/8/2005	11:24 AM	179.51	3.59	1.891	1.9	2.01
√	√	A71.1.4	12/8/2005	11:26 AM	224.78	4.496	2.333	1.93	2.04
√	√	A71.1.5	12/8/2005	11:28 AM	236.6	4.732	2.443	1.94	2.21
√	√	A71.1.1	12/8/2005	11:29 AM	150.03	3.001	1.585	1.89	2.13
√	√	A71.1.5	12/8/2005	11:34 AM	238.92	4.778	2.474	1.93	2.22
· V	,	A71.2.1	12/8/2005	11:35 AM	161.69	3.234	1.653	1.96	2.21
√.	√.	A71.2.2	12/8/2005	11:37 AM	175.09	3.502	1.775	1.97	2.28
√	√	A71.2.4	12/8/2005	11:39 AM	197.98	3.96	2.016	1.96	2.25
√	√	A71.2.3	12/8/2005	11:41 AM	142.52	2.85	1.458	1.95	2.22
√	√	A71.2.5	12/8/2005	11:42 AM	166.39	3.328	1.695	1.96	2.23
· V	,	A71.3.1	12/8/2005	11:43 AM	113.69	2.274	1.168	1.95	2.1
-V	Ž	A71.3.1	12/8/2005	11:45 AM	112.31	2.246	1.167	1.92	2.2
√,	√,	A71.3.3	12/8/2005	11:46 AM	152.81	3.056	1.581	1.93	2.18
√.	√.	A71.3.4	12/8/2005	11:47 AM	122.46	2.449	1.231	1.99	2.32
√	√	A71.3.5	12/8/2005	11:48 AM	156.85	3.137	1.608	1.95	2.21
√		NC A71	12/8/2005	11:49 AM	141.31	2.826	1.446	1.95	2.28
√	√	A72.1.1	12/8/2005	11:51 AM	124.9	2.498	1.331	1.88	1.84
,	1	A72.1.2	12/8/2005	11:52 AM	137.44	2.749	1.393	1.97	2.91
√,	√,	A72.1.3	12/8/2005	11:53 AM	159.79	3.196	1.641	1.95	2.27
√.	4	A72.1.4	12/8/2005	11:54 AM	171.72	3.434	1.762	1.95	2.28
√	√	A72.1.5	12/8/2005	11:55 AM	164.89	3.298	1.701	1.94	2.13
√	√	A72.2.1	12/8/2005	11:57 AM	157.88	3.158	1.625	1.94	2.21
V	V	A72.2.2	12/8/2005	11:58 AM	273.23	5.465	2.81	1.94	2.25
- `	Ž	A72.2.3	12/8/2005	11:59 AM	223.34	4.467	2.313	1.93	2.24
-√	√.	A72.2.4	12/8/2005	12:00 PM	123.89	2.478	1.264	1.96	3.19
	√	A72.2.5	12/8/2005	12:01 PM	249.01	4.98	2.576	1.93	2.25
-√	√	A72.3.1	12/8/2005	12:02 PM	106.22	2.124	1.096	1.94	2.48
- √ - √			12/8/2005	12:15 PM	159.1	3.182	1.616	1.97	2.64
√.		A72.3.2				0.102			
4	√	A72.3.2			109 22	2 166	1.007	1 00	1 22
۸ ۸	4	A72.3.3	12/8/2005	12:16 PM	108.32	2.166	1.094	1.98	
۷ ۷ ۷	\frac{1}{4}	A72.3.3 A72.3.4	12/8/2005 12/8/2005	12:16 PM 12:17 PM	133.9	2.678	1.365	1.96	2.34
۸ ۸	4	A72.3.3	12/8/2005	12:16 PM					3.3 2.34 2.3 2.61

		07044	40.00.0005	40.00 DM	50.44	4.000	0.470	2.14	2.05
- V	٧,	A73.1.1	12/8/2005	12:20 PM	50.44	1.009	0.472	2.14	2.05
4	√,	TE Buffer	12/8/2005	12:23 PM	-1	-0.02	-0.033	0.6	0.92
4	4	NC A72	12/8/2005	12:26 PM	71.18	1.424	0.73	1.95	2.5
√	√.	A73.1.2	12/8/2005	12:28 PM	37.24	0.745	0.382	1.95	2.13
√.	√.	A73.1.3	12/8/2005	12:29 PM	32.87	0.657	0.358	1.84	2.38
√.	√.	A73.1.4	12/8/2005	12:30 PM	73.87	1.477	0.767	1.93	2.25
√	√	A73.1.5	12/8/2005	12:31 PM	21.48	0.43	0.248	1.73	2.09
- √	√	A72.3.5	12/8/2005	12:36 PM	180.81	3.616	1.863	1.94	2.3
√	√	A73.2.1	12/8/2005	12:38 PM	7.66	0.153	0.072	2.13	1.91
√	√	A73.2.2	12/8/2005	12:40 PM	53.11	1.062	0.553	1.92	2.34
√	√	A73.2.3	12/8/2005	12:41 PM	128.07	2.561	1.317	1.94	2.31
√	√	A73.2.4	12/8/2005	12:42 PM	96.02	1.92	0.999	1.92	2.19
√	√	A73.2.5	12/8/2005	12:43 PM	31.15	0.623	0.329	1.89	2.46
√	√	A73.3.1	12/8/2005	12:50 PM	59.56	1.191	0.609	1.96	2
V	V	A73.3.2	12/8/2005	12:51 PM	70.4	2.479	1.298	1.91	2.33
Ż	, i	A73.3.3	12/8/2005	12:52 PM	74.11	1.482	0.773	1.92	2.22
4	,	A73.3.4	12/8/2005	12:53 PM	102.76	2.055	1.063	1.93	2.23
¥	Ž			12:54 PM					2.29
	γ	A73.3.5	12/8/2005		68.25	1.365	0.715	1.91	
√		NC A73	12/8/2005	12:55 PM	74.01	1.48	0.764	1.94	2.33
√.	√.	A81.1.1	12/8/2005	12:56 PM	97.13	1.943	1.012	1.92	2.04
√.	√	A81.1.2	12/8/2005	12:57 PM	93.54	1.871	0.946	1.98	3.17
√	√	A81.1.3	12/8/2005	12:58 PM	64.52	1.29	0.674	1.91	3.74
√	√	A81.1.4	12/8/2005	12:59 PM	102.05	2.041	1.034	1.97	3.28
√	√	A81.1.5	12/8/2005	1:00 PM	137.93	2.759	1.417	1.95	2.62
√	√	A81.2.1	12/8/2005	1:01 PM	107.87	2.157	1.108	1.95	2.49
V	V	A81.2.2	12/8/2005	1:02 PM	149.71	2.994	1.546	1.94	2.17
V	V	A81.2.3	12/8/2005	1:03 PM	170.72	3.414	1.76	1.94	2.14
V	,	A81.2.4	12/8/2005	1:04 PM	156.62	3.132	1.593	1.97	2.85
4	,	A81.2.5	12/8/2005	1:05 PM	106.45	2.129	1.096	1.94	2.27
4	Ž	A81.3.1		1:06 PM	139.94	2.799	1.474	1.9	2.09
			12/8/2005						
√,	٧,	A81.3.2	12/8/2005	1:07 PM	127.73	2.555	1.32	1.94	2.13
4	√.	A81.3.3	12/8/2005	1:09 PM	145.01	2.9	1.517	1.91	2.14
√.	√.	A81.3.4	12/8/2005	1:10 PM	183.21	3.664	1.895	1.93	2.18
√	√	A81.3.5	12/8/2005	1:12 PM	202.39	4.048	2.06	1.96	2.8
√		NC A81	12/8/2005	1:13 PM	91.41	1.828	0.974	1.88	2.29
√	√	A82.1.1	12/8/2005	1:15 PM	146.93	2.939	1.541	1.91	1.94
√	√	A82.1.2	12/8/2005	1:24 PM	142.91	2.858	1.444	1.98	2.5
√	√	A82.1.3	12/8/2005	1:27 PM	137.58	2.752	1.401	1.96	2.86
√	√	A82.1.4	12/8/2005	1:28 PM	126.99	2.54	1.286	1.98	2.88
√	√	A82.1.5	12/8/2005	1:29 PM	97.03	1.941	0.993	1.95	2.58
V	V	A82.2.1	12/8/2005	1:30 PM	104.02	2.08	1.187	1.75	1.1
4	,	A82.2.2	12/8/2005	1:31 PM	106.3	2.126	1.071	1.98	3.43
4	,	A82.2.3	12/8/2005	1:32 PM	127.93	2.559	1.299	1.97	2.88
4	Ž			1:33 PM		4.34	2.183		
7	7	A82.2.4	12/8/2005		217.02 203.81			1.99	2.71 1.84
		A82.2.5	12/13/2005	11:09 AM		4.076	2.138	1.91 1.94	
√ -/	√	A82.3.1	12/13/2005	11:10 AM	185.84	3.717	1.918		2.21
4	√,	A82.3.2	12/13/2005	11:11 AM	217.34	4.347	2.263	1.92	2.05
4	4	A82.3.3	12/13/2005	11:12 AM	177.43	3.549	1.832	1.94	1.97
4	4	A82.3.4	12/13/2005	11:13 AM	214.79	4.296	2.245	1.91	2.07
√	√	A82.3.5	12/13/2005	11:14 AM	99.3	1.986	1.057	1.88	2.05
√	√	A83.1.1	12/13/2005	11:15 AM	303.18	6.064	3.107	1.95	2.17
√	√	A83.1.2	12/13/2005	11:18 AM	133.38	2.668	1.441	1.85	2.53
√	√	A83.1.3	12/13/2005	11:19 AM	209.72	4.194	2.141	1.96	2.29
V	V	A83.1.4	12/13/2005	11:20 AM	166.58	3.332	1.713	1.94	2.47
V	V	A83.1.5	12/13/2005	11:21 AM	186.25	3.725	1.932	1.93	2.22
Ż	V	A83.2.1	12/13/2005	2:20 PM	10.62	0.212	0.101	2.1	0.62
4	<i>√</i>	A83.2.2	12/13/2005	2:21 PM	27.55	0.551	0.283	1.95	1.49
4	Ž	A83.2.3	12/13/2005	2:24 PM	14.29	0.331	0.203	1.96	0.93
7	√ √								
		A83.2.4	12/13/2005	2:26 PM	51.67	1.033	0.545	1.9	1.57
٧,	√,	A83.2.5	12/13/2005	2:27 PM	166.08	3.322	1.571	2.11	1.89
4	4	A83.3.1	12/13/2005	2:29 PM	14.73	0.295	0.159	1.85	0.93
√.	√.	A83.3.2	12/13/2005	2:32 PM	24.59	0.492	0.243	2.02	1.06
√	√.	A83.3.3	12/13/2005	2:33 PM	91.1	1.822	0.871	2.09	1.35
√	√	A83.3.4	12/13/2005	2:38 PM	24.48	0.49	0.243	2.01	1.48
√	√	A83.3.5	12/13/2005	2:36 PM	8.17	0.163	0.102	1.6	1.4
√		A83 NC	12/13/2005	11:44 AM	0.98	0.02	0.025	0.79	-0.29

√	√	A91.1.1	12/13/2005	11:46 AM	126.2	2.524	1.314	1.92	2.1
√	√	A91.1.2	12/13/2005	11:48 AM	258.18	5.164	2.689	1.92	1.97
√	√	A91.1.3	12/13/2005	11:49 AM	215.12	4.302	2.187	1.97	2.53
- V	,	A91.1.4	12/13/2005	11:51 AM	228.1	4.562	2.342	1.95	2.15
<u>√</u>	٧,	A91.1.5	12/13/2005	11:53 AM	193.82	3.876	2.027	1.91	1.82
√.	√	A91.2.1	12/13/2005	11:58 AM	227.34	4.547	2.328	1.95	2.1
√	√	A91.2.2	12/13/2005	11:59 AM	387.06	7.741	3.975	1.95	2.07
√	√	A91.2.3	12/13/2005	12:00 PM	1142.1	22.841	11.642	1.96	2.24
√	√	A91.2.3	12/13/2005	12:01 PM	1071.8	21.436	10.945	1.96	2.24
- V	V	A91.2.3	12/13/2005	12:02 PM	389.11	7.782	4.043	1.93	2.15
Ž	Ž								
		A91.2.4	12/13/2005	12:03 PM	170.7	3.414	1.798	1.9	1.9
	√.	A91.2.3	12/13/2005	12:05 PM	552.99	11.06	5.771	1.92	2.02
√ √	√	A91.2.5	12/13/2005	12:06 PM	407.89	8.158	4.193	1.95	2.12
√	√	A91.3.1	12/13/2005	12:08 PM	291.9	5.838	2.995	1.95	2.02
√	√	A91.3.2	12/13/2005	12:09 PM	823.43	16.469	8.407	1.96	2.22
√	V	A91.3.3	12/13/2005	12:11 PM	247.86	4.957	2.537	1.95	1.99
v	,	A91.3.5	12/13/2005	2:40 PM	415.04	8.301	4.267	1.95	2.29
Y	Ψ.	A91.3.5	12/13/2005	2.40 FIVI	415.04	0.301	4.267	1.99	2.29
√	√	A92.1.1	12/13/2005	2:41 PM	789.17	15.783	8.092	1.95	2.21
√	√	A92.1.2	12/13/2005	2:42 PM	419.25	8.385	4.31	1.95	2.29
√	V	A92.1.3	12/13/2005	2:44 PM	374.12	7.482	3.87	1.93	2.11
v	,	A92.1.5	12/13/2005	2:45 PM	538.09	10.762	5.626	1.91	2.09
Ž	, ,	A92.2.1	12/13/2005	2:47 PM					
					240.51	4.81	2.483	1.94	2.36
√.	√.	A92.2.2	12/13/2005	2:47 PM	390.68	7.814	4.035	1.94	2.04
√	√	A92.2.3	12/13/2005	2:49 PM	381.17	7.623	3.956	1.93	2.16
√	√	A92.2.4	12/13/2005	2:50 PM	345.96	6.919	3.546	1.95	2.31
√	√	A92.2.5	12/13/2005	2:51 PM	679.46	13.589	6.837	1.99	2.21
√	V	A92.3.1	12/13/2005	2:52 PM	690.75	13.815	6.94	1.99	2.22
,	,	A92.3.2	12/13/2005	2:53 PM					2.12
					437.97	8.759	4.558	1.92	
√	√.	A92.3.3	12/13/2005	2:54 PM	314.44	6.289	3.243	1.94	2.14
√	√	A92.3.4	12/13/2005	2:55 PM	499.72	9.994	5.205	1.92	2.07
√	√	A92.3.5	12/13/2005	2:56 PM	447.02	8.94	4.639	1.93	2.11
√	√	A93.1.1	12/13/2005	2:57 PM	356.78	7.136	3.68	1.94	2.1
Ž	,	A93.1.2	12/13/2005	2:59 PM	685.26		6.972	1.97	
						13.705			2.16
√.	4	A93.1.3	12/15/2005	1:34 PM	432.22	8.644	4.443	1.95	2.12
√	√	A93.1.4	12/15/2005	1:35 PM	635.99	12.72	6.536	1.95	2.19
√	√	A93.1.5	12/15/2005	1:33 PM	421.58	8.432	4.402	1.92	1.89
√	√	A93.2.1.5	12/30/2005	10:57 AM	676.2	13.524	6.995	1.93	2.21
√	V	A93.2.1	12/15/2005	1:36 PM	484.79	9.696	5.105	1.9	1.95
V	V	A93.2.2	12/15/2005	1:38 PM	536.32	10.726	5.583	1.92	2.16
√.	4	A93.2.3	12/15/2005	1:39 PM	425.39	8.508	4.481	1.9	1.8
√	√	A93.2.2.3	12/30/2005	10:58 AM	423.32	8.466	4.398	1.93	2.14
√	√	A93.2.4	12/15/2005	1:40 PM	489.69	9.794	5.121	1.91	2.09
√	√	A93.2.5	12/15/2005	1:41 PM	570.64	11.413	5.977	1.91	2.13
√	√ V	A93.3.1	12/15/2005	1:42 PM	534.4	10.688	5.573	1.92	2.15
- V	V	A93.3.2	12/15/2005	1:43 PM	257.63	5.153	2.685	1.92	1.97
Ž	Ž	A93.3.3	12/15/2005	1:44 PM	535.62	10.712	5.551	1.93	2.18
√,	4	A93.3.4	12/15/2005	2:02 PM	525.08	10.502	5.533	1.9	2.1
- √	√	A93.3.5	12/15/2005	2:04 PM	478.89	9.578	4.96	1.93	2.17
√	√	A10-1.1.1	12/15/2005	1:22 PM	468.31	9.366	4.899	1.91	1.99
V	V	A10-1.1.2	12/15/2005	1:23 PM	1227.6	24.551	12.614	1.95	2.25
Ž	, v	A10-1.1.3	12/15/2005	1:24 PM	553.76	11.075	5.769	1.92	2.18
Y	Y								
		A10-1.1.5	12/15/2005	1:25 PM	398.15	7.963	4.16	1.91	1.9
√.	٧.	A10-1.2.1	12/15/2005	1:27 PM	502.54	10.051	5.252	1.91	2.14
√	√	A10-1.2.2	12/15/2005	1:28 PM	298.73	5.975	3.076	1.94	2.17
√	√	A10-1.2.3	12/15/2005	1:29 PM	600.54	12.011	6.302	1.91	2.12
√	V	A10-1.2.4	12/15/2005	1:30 PM	697.3	13.946	7.125	1.96	2.22
Ž	,	A10-1.2.5	12/15/2005	1:31 PM	482.15	9.643	5.072	1.9	
									1.84
√.	4	A10-1.2.6	1/19/2006	2:33 PM	401.35	8.027	4.114	1.95	2.22
√	√	A10-1.2.7	1/19/2006	2:34 PM	258.24	5.165	2.644	1.95	2.2
√		A10-1.3.1	12/30/2005	11:16 AM	13.32	0.266	0.126	2.12	1
√	√	A10-1.3.2	12/30/2005	11:17 AM	464.77	9.295	4.833	1.92	2.16
Ÿ	V	A10-1.3.3	12/30/2005	11:18 AM	529.85	10.597	5.517	1.92	2.14
Ž	Ž	A10-1.3.4	12/30/2005	11:18 AM		1.307		1.95	1.8
					65.33		0.672		
√	√	A10-1.3.5	12/30/2005	11:19 AM	395.61	7.912	4.078	1.94	2.13

√	ν.	A10-2.1.1	12/30/2005	11:00 AM	177.95	3.559	1.825	1.95	2.52
√.	√.	A10-2.1.2	12/30/2005	11:04 AM	260.19	5.204	2.68	1.94	2.08
√	√.	A10-2.1.3	12/30/2005	11:05 AM	242.51	4.85	2.495	1.94	2.13
√	√	A10-2.1.4	12/30/2005	11:06 AM	586.94	11.739	6.164	1.9	2.03
√.	√	A10-2.1.5	12/30/2005	11:07 AM	404.96	8.099	4.181	1.94	2.14
√	√	A10-2.2.1	12/30/2005	11:08 AM	296.45	5.929	3.05	1.94	2.11
√.	√	A10-2.2.2	12/30/2005	11:08 AM	392.19	7.844	4.042	1.94	2.16
√.	√	A10-2.2.3	12/30/2005	11:09 AM	238.55	4.771	2.463	1.94	2.11
√	√	A10-2.2.4	12/30/2005	11:10 AM	238.69	4.774	2.439	1.96	2.11
√.	√	A10-2.2.5	12/30/2005	11:11 AM	252.78	5.056	2.608	1.94	2.13
√.	√	A10-2.2.6	1/19/2006	2:35 PM	403.3	8.066	4.204	1.92	2.21
√	√	A10-2.2.7	1/19/2006	2:36 PM	425.13	8.503	4.363	1.95	2.23
4	√	A10-2.3.1	12/30/2005	11:12 AM	100.79	2.016	1.065	1.89	1.92
√.	√	A10-2.3.2	12/30/2005	11:12 AM	345.78	6.916	3.566	1.94	2.03
	√	A10-2.3.3	12/30/2005	11:13 AM	325.25	6.505	3.383	1.92	2.04
	√	A10-2.3.4	12/30/2005	11:14 AM	293.36	5.867	3.028	1.94	2.14
√	4	A10-2.3.5	12/30/2005	11:15 AM	418.17	8.363	4.338	1.93	2.17
,	J	0.40.0.4.6	40.00.000	44.00 ***	000.05	F 6	0.000	4.5.	
√,	٧,	A10-3.1.1	12/30/2005	11:20 AM	283.85	5.677	2.932	1.94	2.07
٧,	4	A10-3.1.2	12/30/2005	11:21 AM	450.48	9.01	4.693	1.92	2.11
4	٧,	A10-3.1.3	12/30/2005	11:21 AM	524.22	10.484	5.46	1.92	2.11
4	4	A10-3.1.4	12/30/2005	11:22 AM	441.63	8.833	4.562	1.94	2.13
٧,	٧,	A10-3.1.5	12/30/2005	11:25 AM	353.6	7.072	3.644	1.94	2.13
4	٧,	A10-3.2.1	12/30/2005	11:26 AM	403.32	8.066	4.215	1.91	2.14
4	٧,	A10-3.2.2	12/30/2005	11:26 AM	183.13	3.663	1.902	1.93	2.08
٧,	٧,	A10-3.2.3	12/30/2005	11:27 AM	282.18	5.644	2.896	1.95	2.08
√	٧	A10-3.2.4	12/30/2005	11:28 AM	306.5	6.13	3.186	1.92	2.06
√ √	۸ ا	A10-3.2.5	12/30/2005	11:28 AM	479.7	9.594	4.977	1.93	2.2
√ √	7	A10-3.3.1	12/30/2005	11:29 AM	239.42	4.788	2.454	1.95	2.1
√ √	1	A10-3.3.2	12/30/2005 12/30/2005	11:30 AM	428.54	8.571	4.393	1.95	2.17
√ √	1	A10-3.3.3 A10-3.3.4	12/30/2005	11:30 AM 11:31 AM	255.46 329.55	5.109 6.591	2.624 3.422	1.95 1.93	2.1 2.09
√	7	A10-3.3.4	12/30/2005	11:32 AM	105.46	2.109	1.094	1.93	2.09
- Y	Y	A10-3.3.6	1/19/2006	2:37 PM	330.57	6.611	3.382	1.95	2.22
		A10-3.3.7	1/19/2006	2:38 PM	249.92	4.998	2.562	1.95	2.14
√	√								2.14
		A11-1.1.1	1/3/2006	3:14 PM	188.42	3.768	1.907	1.98	
4	4	A11-1.1.2	1/3/2006	3:14 PM	216.31	4.326	2.186	1.98	2.22
√	4	A11-1.1.3	1/3/2006	3:15 PM	206.78	4.136	2.109	1.96	2.16
√.	4	A11-1.1.4	1/3/2006	3:16 PM	188.84	3.777	1.91	1.98	2.14
√	√	A11-1.1.5	1/3/2006	3:17 PM	199.58	3.992	2.027	1.97	2.18
		A11-1.1.6	1/19/2006	2:07 PM	305.99	6.12	3.163	1.93	2.13
		A11-1.1.7	1/19/2006	2:06 PM	429.53	8.591	4.425	1.94	2.19
√	√	A11-1.2.1	1/3/2006	3:18 PM	222.14	4.443	2.298	1.93	2.11
`	4	A11-1.2.2	1/3/2006	3:19 PM	180.64	3.613	1.847	1.96	2.18
<u>√</u>	1	A11-1.2.3	1/3/2006	3:20 PM	156.83	3.137	1.602	1.96	2.10
√ √									
	√	A11-1.2.4	1/3/2006	3:20 PM	201.09	4.022	2.065	1.95	1.84
√,	4	A11-1.2.5	1/3/2006	3:21 PM	245.15	4.903	2.507	1.96	2.12
√.	√	A11-1.3.1	1/3/2006	3:22 PM	215.46	4.309	2.197	1.96	1.91
√	√	A11-1.3.2	1/3/2006	3:23 PM	156.78	3.136	1.633	1.92	1.79
√	√	A11-1.3.3	1/3/2006	3:24 PM	150.06	3.001	1.545	1.94	2.01
√	√	A11-1.3.4	1/3/2006	3:25 PM	183.3	3.666	1.878	1.95	2.07
V	V	A11-1.3.5	1/3/2006	3:25 PM	208.4	4.168	2.115	1.97	2.18
Υ	Υ	ATT 1.5.5	17572000	3.23 1 191	200.4	7.100	2.110	1.01	2.10

√	√	A11-2.1.1	1/20/2006	9:56 PM	260.86	5.217	2.711	1.92	2.07
√	√	A11-2.1.2	1/20/2006	9:56 PM	178.85	3.577	1.853	1.93	1.94
√	√	A11-2.1.3	1/20/2006	9:57 PM	198.34	3.967	2.062	1.92	2.01
√	√	A11-2.1.4	1/20/2006	9:58 PM	192.75	3.855	1.991	1.94	2.02
√	- V			9:58 PM	213.45	4.269	2.203	1.94	2.01
		A11-2.1.5	1/20/2006						
- √	√	A11-2.2.1	1/20/2006	9:59 PM	179.37	3.587	1.842	1.95	2.01
√	√	A11-2.2.2	1/20/2006	10:00 PM	302.21	6.044	3.106	1.95	2.08
√	√	A11-2.2.3	1/20/2006	10:01 PM	206.54	4.131	2.132	1.94	2
- V	- V					3.301			
		A11-2.2.4	1/20/2006	10:02 PM	165.05		1.71	1.93	1.96
√	√	A11-2.2.5	1/20/2006	10:02 PM	104.33	2.087	1.094	1.91	1.82
√	√	A11-2.3.1	1/20/2006	10:03 PM	150.7	3.014	1.573	1.92	1.98
√	V	A11-2.3.2	1/20/2006	10:04 PM	244.07	4.881	2.509	1.95	2.08
- V	- V				194.52		2.01		
		A11-2.3.3	1/20/2006	10:04 PM		3.89		1.94	2.03
√	√	A11-2.3.4	1/20/2006	10:05 PM	171.06	3.421	1.782	1.92	1.92
√	√	A11-2.3.5	1/20/2006	10:05 PM	122.7	2.454	1.275	1.92	1.85
	.,,	044 0 4 4	4.40.40000	5:07 DM	400.40	2.004	4.4	4.00	4.07
√	√	A11-3.1.1	1/9/2006	5:27 PM	130.18	2.604	1.4	1.86	1.37
√	√	A11-3.1.2	1/9/2006	5:28 PM	73.85	1.477	0.789	1.87	1.68
√	√	A11-3.1.3	1/9/2006	5:29 PM	87.68	1.754	0.969	1.81	1.16
- - √	- V	A11-3.1.4	1/9/2006	5:30 PM	95.68	1.914	1.067	1.79	2.09
√	√	A11-3.1.5	1/9/2006	5:31 PM	77.41	1.548	0.784	1.98	2.25
√	√	A11-3.2.1	1/9/2006	5:31 PM	111.88	2.238	1.23	1.82	1.23
√	√	A11-3.2.2	1/9/2006	5:32 PM	142.16	2.843	1.563	1.82	1.3
√	,	A11-3.2.3		5:33 PM		2.833	1.558		1.4
			1/9/2006		141.64			1.82	
√	√	A11-3.2.4	1/9/2006	5:34 PM	102.34	2.047	1.107	1.85	1.44
√	√	A11-3.2.5	1/9/2006	5:35 PM	128.5	2.57	1.347	1.91	1.76
√	√	A11-3.3.1	1/9/2006	5:36 PM	84.11	1.682	0.865	1.94	2.06
V	V	A11-3.3.2		5:38 PM	103.54	2.071			1.16
			1/9/2006				1.141	1.82	
√	√	A11-3.3.3	1/9/2006	5:38 PM	149.84	2.997	1.629	1.84	1.21
√	√	A11-3.3.4	1/9/2006	5:39 PM	104.05	2.081	1.139	1.83	1.22
√	√	A11-3.3.5	1/9/2006	5:40 PM	111.54	2.231	1.214	1.84	1.46
•	· ·	1 11 1 0.0.0		0.101111		2.20	1.21	1.01	7.70
			4 14 0 10 00 0	4.00.514	0.17.01		0.550		- 10
		A12-1.1.1	1/19/2006	1:26 PM	347.21	6.944	3.559	1.95	2.19
		A12-1.1.2	1/19/2006	1:27 PM	285.19	5.704	2.916	1.96	2.15
		A12-1.1.3	1/19/2006	1:28 PM	407.3	8.146	4.2	1.94	2.13
		A12-1.1.4	1/19/2006	1:29 PM	262.11	5.242	2.681	1.96	2.19
		A12-1.1.5	1/19/2006	1:30 PM	254.92	5.098	2.611	1.95	2.2
		A12-1.2.1	1/19/2006	1:30 PM	305.62	6.112	3.143	1.94	2.19
		A12-1.2.2	1/19/2006	1:32 PM	248.19	4.964	2.529	1.96	2.21
		A12-1.2.3	1/19/2006	1:33 PM	186.37	3.727	1.894	1.97	2.2
		A12-1.2.4	1/19/2006	1:36 PM	129.63	2.593	1.373	1.89	1.83
		A12-1.2.5	1/19/2006	1:36 PM	157.04	3.141	1.66	1.89	1.91
		A12-1.3.1	1/19/2006	1:38 PM	184.31	3.686	1.925	1.91	1.96
		A12-1.3.2	1/19/2006	1:39 PM	221.81	4.436	2.339	1.9	1.86
		A12-1.3.3	1/19/2006	1:40 PM	214.37	4.287	2.243	1.91	2.02
		A12-1.3.4	1/19/2006	1:41 PM	200.71	4.014	2.116	1.9	1.98
		A12-1.3.5	1/19/2006	1:42 PM	230.52	4.61	2.394	1.93	2.08
√	√	A12-2.1.1	1/20/2006	10:07 PM	171.54	3.431	1.768	1.94	1.97
√	,	A12-2.1.2	1/20/2006	10:07 PM	140.7	2.814	1.452	1.94	1.93
√	√.	A12-2.1.3	1/20/2006	10:08 PM	167.74	3.355	1.733	1.94	2
√	√	A12-2.1.4	1/20/2006	10:09 PM	181.74	3.635	1.882	1.93	2
√	√	A12-2.1.5	1/20/2006	10:09 PM	177.06	3.541	1.843	1.92	1.95
	· ·	A12-2.2.1	1/19/2006	1:43 PM	219.4	4.388	2.29	1.92	2
		A12-2.2.2	1/19/2006	1:43 PM	189.94	3.799	1.977	1.92	2.26
		A12-2.2.3	1/19/2006	1:44 PM	274.16	5.483	2.85	1.92	2.08
		A12-2.2.4	1/19/2006	1:45 PM	215.81	4.316	2.24	1.93	2.19
		A12-2.2.5	1/19/2006	1:46 PM	220.18	4.404	2.282	1.93	2.12
	1								
√	√	A12-2.3.1	1/20/2006	10:10 PM	163.87	3.277	1.695	1.93	1.94
√	√	A12-2.3.2	1/20/2006	10:11 PM	172.63	3.453	1.835	1.88	1.98
V	V	A12-2.3.3	1/20/2006	10:11 PM	169.09	3.382	1.739	1.94	2.02
Ž				10:12 PM					
	٧,	A12-2.3.4	1/20/2006		180.61	3.612	1.872	1.93	1.97
- √	√	A12-2.3.5	1/20/2006	10:13 PM	121.52	2.43	1.262	1.93	1.92
	-			-					

A12-3.1.1	1/19/2006	1:47 PM	136.5	2.73	1.438	1.9	2
A12-3.1.2	1/19/2006	1:48 PM	203.52	4.07	2.106	1.93	2.18
A12-3.1.3	1/19/2006	1:49 PM	209.22	4.184	2.189	1.91	1.98
A12-3.1.4	1/19/2006	1:50 PM	251.47	5.029	2.623	1.92	1.76
A12-3.1.5	1/19/2006	1:51 PM	222.06	4.441	2.355	1.89	1.63
A12-3.2.1	1/19/2006	1:52 PM	173.52	3.47	1.807	1.92	1.79
A12-3.2.2	1/19/2006	1:54 PM	222.17	4.443	2.312	1.92	1.87
A12-3.2.3	1/19/2006	1:55 PM	261.31	5.226	2.701	1.93	1.92
A12-3.2.4	1/19/2006	2:01 PM	272.15	5.443	2.782	1.96	2.27
A12-3.2.5	1/19/2006	2:02 PM	212.19	4.244	2.155	1.97	2.21
A12-3.3.1	1/19/2006	2:03 PM	159.08	3.182	1.632	1.95	2.06
A12-3.3.2	1/19/2006	2:04 PM	247.46	4.949	2.523	1.96	2.21
A12-3.3.3	1/19/2006	2:05 PM	202.85	4.057	2.079	1.95	2.19
A12-3.3.4	1/19/2006	1:25 PM	133.83	2.677	1.358	1.97	2.18
A12-3.3.5	1/19/2006	1:25 PM	214.7	4.294	2.218	1.94	2.15

Appendix K. GenomeLab Methods Development Kit Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Protocol (Beckman Coulter Inc., Fullerton, CA, 2005)

Materials provided by Beckman Coulter:

Methods Development Kit (P/N 608000):

- DNA polymerase
- Dye Terminators (ddUTP, ddGTP, ddCTP, ddATP)
- dNTP(I) Mix Solution
- dNTP(G) Mix Solution
- Sequencing Reaction Buffer
- pUC18 Control Template (0.25 μg/μL)
- M13 -47 Sequencing Primer (1.6 pmol/μL or 1.6 μM)
- Glycogen (20 mg/mL)
- Mineral Oil
- Sample Loading Solution (SLS)

Required materials not provided by Beckman Coulter:

- Molecular Biology Grade: Sterile dH2O, 95% (v/v) ethanol/dH2O, 70% (v/v) ethanol/ dH2O
- 3M Sodium Acetate pH 5.2 Sigma, Cat # 430771
- 100 mM Na2-EDTA pH 8.0 (diluted from 0.5M Na2-EDTA pH 8.0
- Sigma, Cat # 7889)
- \bullet Sterile tubes, 0.5 mL microfuge, 0.2 mL thin-wall thermal cycling tubes or plates
- Thermal cycler with heated lid

Preparation and Storage

Preparation and Storage of the Kit:

Storage of the Methods Development kit must be in a $-20\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ non-frost-free freezer.

Preparation and Storage of the Premix:

1. Prepare each Premix in a sterile 1.5 microfuge tube:

Component	dITP Chemistry	dGTP Chemistry
10X Sequencing Reaction Buffer	200 μL	200 μL
dNTP Mix	100 μL	100 μL
ddUTP Dye Terminator	200 μL	200 μL
ddGTP Dye Terminator	100 μL	400 μL
ddCTP Dye Terminator	200 μL	200 μL
ddATP Dye Terminator	200 μL	200 μL
Polymerase Enzyme	100 μL	100 μL
Total Volume	1100 μL	1400 µL

2. Mix and aliquot the Premix into sterile 0.5 mL microfuge tubes:

Each aliquot is enough for 16 samples.

3. Store the aliquots in a $-20\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ non-frost-free freezer. Minimize freezing and thawing of the aliquoted Premix.

Preparation of the DNA sequencing reaction*:

Prepare the 20 μ L sequencing reaction in a 0.2 mL thin-wall tube or microplate well. Keep all reagents on ice while preparing the sequencing reactions and add components in the order listed below.

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Component	dITP Chemistry	dGTP Chemistry
H ₂ O (to adjust total volume to 20 μL)	x.x μL	x.x µL
DNA Template† (See Template Preparation)	0.5 - 7.0 μL	0.5 - 4.0 μL
Customer supplied or -47 Sequencing Primer (1.6 pmol/µL or 1.6µM)	2.0 µL	2.0 µL
Premix	11.0 μL	14.0 μL
Total Volume	20.0 µL	20.0 μL

^{*}Note: Mix reaction components thoroughly. Consolidate the liquid to the bottom of the tube or well by briefly centrifuging before thermal cycling.

Thermal cycling programs:

dITP Chemistry:		dGTP Chemistry:	
96°C	20 sec.	96°C	20 sec.
50°C	20 sec.	50-68°C	20 sec.**
60°C	4 min.	68°C	2 min.

for 30 cycles followed by holding at 4°C

**For the supplied M13 -47 primer, an annealing temperature of 58° C is suitable for most templates. The thermal cycling parameters may need to be modified for other primer and template combinations. For the annealing step, a temperature based on the primer melting temperature (Tm) minus 3 to 5° C is recommended as a starting point.

Ethanol precipitation:

- 1. Prepare a labeled, sterile 0.5 mL microfuge tube for each sample.
- 2. Prepare fresh Stop Solution/Glycogen mixture as follows (per sequencing reaction): 2 μL of 3M Sodium Acetate (pH 5.2), 2 μL of 100mM Na2-EDTA (pH 8.0) and $1\mu L$ of 20 mg/mL of glycogen (supplied with the kit). To each of the labeled tubes, add 5 μL of the Stop Solution/Glycogen mixture. Transfer the sequencing reaction to the appropriately labeled 0.5 mL tube and mix thoroughly.
- 3. Add 60 μ L cold 95% (v/v) ethanol/dH2O from -20°C freezer and mix thoroughly. Immediately centrifuge at 14,000 rpm at 4°C for 15 minutes. Carefully remove the supernatant with a micropipette (the pellet should be visible).

Note: For multiple samples, always add the cold ethanol/dH20 immediately before centrifugation.

- 4. Rinse the pellet 2 times with 200 μ L 70% (v/v) ethanol/dH20 from -20°C freezer. For each rinse, centrifuge immediately at 14,000 rpm at 4°C for a minimum of 2 minutes. After centrifugation carefully remove all of the supernatant with a micropipette.
- 5. Vacuum dry for 10 minutes (or until dry).
- 6. Resuspend the sample in 40 μL of the Sample Loading Solution (provided in the kit). See Appendix C for handling and storage of the Sample Loading Solution.

Note: For plate precipitation instructions, refer to the Applications

Information Bulletin (A1903A), A Rapid and Efficient Method for the Post-Reaction Clean Up of Labeled Dye Terminator Sequencing Products.

Sample preparation for loading into the instrument:

- 1. Transfer the resuspended samples to the appropriate wells of the polypropylene sample plate recommended for the instrument.
- 2. Overlay each of the resuspended samples with one drop of light mineral oil (provided in the kit).
- 3. Load the sample plate into the instrument and start the desired method.

Appendix L. Protocol: Plasmid DNA Purification Using the QIAprep Spin Miniprep Kit and a Microcentrifuge (Qiagen, 2005)

This protocol is designed for purification of up to 20 µg of high-copy plasmid DNA from 1–5 ml overnight cultures of *E. coli* in LB (Luria-Bertani) medium. For purification of low-copy plasmids and cosmids, large plasmids (>10 kb), and DNA prepared using other methods, refer to the recommendations on page 44.

Note: All protocol steps should be carried out at room temperature.

Procedure

1. Resuspend pelleted bacterial cells in 250 μ l Buffer P1 and transfer to a microcentrifuge tube.

Ensure that RNase A has been added to Buffer P1. No cell clumps should be visible after resuspension of the pellet. If LyseBlue reagent has been added to Buffer P1, vigorously shake the buffer bottle to ensure LyseBlue particles are completely dissolved. The bacteria should be resuspended completely by vortexing or pipetting up and down until no cell clumps remain.

2. Add 250 µl Buffer P2 and mix thoroughly by inverting the tube 4-6 times.

Mix gently by inverting the tube. Do not vortex, as this will result in shearing of genomic DNA. If necessary, continue inverting the tube until the solution becomes viscous and slightly clear. Do not allow the lysis reaction to proceed for more than 5 min.

If LyseBlue has been added to Buffer P1 the cell suspension will turn blue after addition of Buffer P2. Mixing should result in a homogeneously colored suspension. If the suspension contains localized colorless regions or if brownish cell clumps are still visible, continue mixing the solution until a homogeneously colored suspension is achieved.

3. Add 350 µl Buffer N3 and mix immediately and thoroughly by inverting the tube 4-6 times.

To avoid localized precipitation, mix the solution thoroughly, immediately after addition of Buffer N3. Large culture volumes (e.g. ≥5 ml) may require inverting up to 10 times. The solution should become cloudy. If LyseBlue reagent has been used, the suspension should be mixed until all trace of blue has gone and the suspension is colorless. A homogeneous colorless suspension indicates that the SDS has been effectively precipitated.

- 4. Centrifuge for 10 min at 13,000 rpm (\sim 17,900 x g) in a table-top microcentrifuge. A compact white pellet will form.
- 5. Apply the supernatants from step 4 to the QIAprep spin column by decanting or pipetting.
- 6. Centrifuge for 30-60 s. Discard the flow-through.
- 7. Recommended: Wash the QIAprep spin column by adding 0.5 ml Buffer PB and centrifuging for 30–60 s. Discard the flow-through.

This step is necessary to remove trace nuclease activity when using *endA*+ strains such as the JM series, HB101 and its derivatives, or any wild-type strain, which have high levels of nuclease activity or high carbohydrate content. Host strains such as XL-1 Blue and DH5(™ do not require this additional wash step.

- 8. Wash QIAprep spin column by adding 0.75 ml Buffer PE and centrifuging for 30-60 s.
- 9. Discard the flow-through, and centrifuge for an additional 1 min to remove residual wash buffer. Important: Residual wash buffer will not be completely removed unless the flow-through is discarded before this additional centrifugation. Residual ethanol from Buffer PE may inhibit subsequent enzymatic reactions.
- 10. Place the QIAprep column in a clean 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. To elute DNA, add 50 µl Buffer EB (10 mM Tris·Cl, pH 8.5) or water to the center of each QIAprep spin column, let stand for 1 min, and centrifuge for 1 min.

Appendix M. Edited Sequences (FASTA Format)

>BLANK1

>BLANK2

>BLANK4NC

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>A71 NC

>SI5.1.2

GCATGTGTTA

>SI5 1 3

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SIS 1 / /

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>SI5.1.5

>SI5.3.2

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>SI5.3.4

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>SI5.3.5

>SI6 1 1

>SI6 1 2

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SSI4 2 1

>SI6.3.3

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>A11.2.2.3

>A11.2.2.4

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>A11.2.2.5

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>A11 2 3 3

>A11 2 3 4

>A11.2.3.1

>A11.2.3.5

>A12.1.3

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>41215

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>A12.2.5

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>A12.3.1

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>A12.34

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>A13.1.8

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 ${\tt CTTTCGGCCGGAACGAAATCGCGCGGATTAATAAGTCGCGTGGATGACGGTACCGGAAGAAGAAGCACCGGCTAACTACGTGCCAGCAGCCCCGGT}$

>A13.2.5

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> A13 2 6

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> A1328

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>A13 3 1

>A13.3.4

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>A22.2.3.3

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>A23.2.2

>A23.2.3

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>A31.2.1.2

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>A31 2 3 3

>A32.2.1.1

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>A32.2.3.3

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> A3313

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>A33.2.2.5

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>A33 2 3 1

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>A41.1.6

>A41.1.7

>A41.1.8

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>A41.2.6

>A41.2.7

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>A41.3.6

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>A41.3.8

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> A42.2.3

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>A42.3.7

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>A51.2.6

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>A51.3.1

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SA51 3 6

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>A52.2.5

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>A52.3.3

>A52.3.4

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>A53.1.3

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>A53.2.2

>A5323

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>A53.3.4

>A53.3.5

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>A61.1.1

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>A61.1.2

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- Λ61 1 3

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>A61.1.4

>A61 1 5

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>A61.2.1

>A61.2.2

>A61.2.5

>A61.3.5

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>A62.1.2

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>A62.1.4

>A62.2.4

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>A62.1.5

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>A62.2.3

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>A62.3.2

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> A6235

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>A63.1.3

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>A63.1.4

>A63.1.5

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>A63.2.2

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>A63.2.4

>A63.2.5

> A63.3.4

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>A63 3 5

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>A71.1.1

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>A71.1.3

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>A71.1.4

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>A71.2.4

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>A71.3.1

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>A71.3.3

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>A71.3.5

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SA72.1.1

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>A72.1.4

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>A72.1.5

>A72.2.2

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>A72.2.4

>A72.2.5

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>A72.3.4

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>A73.1.3

>A73.1.4

>A73.2.2

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>A73 2 3

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>A73 2 4

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>A73.2.5

>A73.3.2

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>A73.3.3

>A73.3.4

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>A81.1.2

>A81.1.3

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>A81.1.5

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>A81.3.2

>A81.3.4

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>A81.3.5

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>A82.2.5

>A82.3.1

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>A82.3.2

> A82.3.4

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>A82.3.5

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>A83.1.3

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> A83 1 4

>A83.2.2

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>A83 2 4

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>A83.2.5

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>A91.1.1

>A91.1.2

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>A91.1.3

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>A91 1 5

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>A91.2.1

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>A91.3.1

>A91.3.2

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>A91.3.3

>A92.1.2

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>A92.1.3

>A92.2.1

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>A92.2.2

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>A92 2 3

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>A92.3.2

>A92.3.3

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>A92.3.4

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>A92.3.5

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SA93 1 1

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>A93 1 5

>A93.2.1

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>A93.2.3

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>A93.2.5

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>A93.3.2

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SA93 3 4

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>A10-1 2 2

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>A10-1.2.3

>A10-1.2.4

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>A10-1 3 3

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>A10-1.3.5

>410-211

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>A10-2.1.2

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>A10-2.1.3

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>A10-2.2.1

>A10-2.2.3

>A10-2.2.4

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>A10-2.2.5

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>A10-2.3.1

>A10-2.3.3

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>A10-3.2.2

>A10-3.3.3

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>A10-3 3 4

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>A10-3.3.5

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> A10-337

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>A11-1.1.3

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>A11-1.1.4

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>A11-1.1.6

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>A11-1.2.4

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>A11-1.3.4

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>A11-2.1.1

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>A11-2.1.2

>A11-2.1.3

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>A11-2.2.1

>A11-2.2.3

>A11-2.2.4

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SAT1.2 2 5

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>A11-2.3.4

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>A11-3.1.2

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>A11-3.2.4

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>A11.3 2 5

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>A11-3.3.1

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>A11-3.3.2

>A11-3.3.3

>A11-3.3.4

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>A11-3.5.5

>A12-1.1.1

>A12-112

>A12-1.1.4

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>A12-1.1.5

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>A12-1.2.3

>A12-1.2.4

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>A12-131

>A12-1.3.2

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>A12-2.1.1

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CAATCCCCACTGCTGCCTCCGTAGGAGTCTGGGCCGTGTCTCAGTCCCAGTGTGTCCGGT
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>A12-2.1.2

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>A12-2.1.4

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>A12-2.3 2

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TCCTCCGGTGGAATCACACCTTTGCACCCAGGCCTTCAAACCTGGGAGATTATCGGGTAT
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CGTTTGCCGCTGTCCCCCTTGCGGGTTCTCGCTCGACTTGCATGCCTAATCCACGCCGCC
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>A12-2.3.3

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CCTCCCGTAGGAGTCTGGGCCGTGTCTCAGTCCCAGTGTGGCTGGTCGTTCTCTCAAACC
AGCTACGGATCGTAGCCTTGGTGGGCTCTTACCCCGCCAACTAGCTAATCCGACATCGGC
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CACACTGGTACTGAGACACGGACCAGACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAGTGAGGAATATTGGG
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> A12-3 1 3

>A12-3.2.2

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GCCCGCGGCCTATCAGCTAGTTGGTGAGGTAACGGCTCACCAAGGCTAAGACGGTAGCT
GGTCTGAGAGGACGACCACCCTGGAACTGAGACACGGTCCAGACACCTACGGGTGG
CAGCAGTCGAGAATTTTTCACAATGGGCGAAAGCCTGATGGAGCGACGCCGCGTGGGGGA
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GAAGCATTGATAGTAGCGAAAAGAGGAAGGGACGCCCCGG
> A12-3 2 3

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>A12-3.2.5

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>A12-3.3.1

Appendix N. Isolated Plasmid BLAST Results

App	en	ıdi	x N	l. Is	ola	ited	Pla	ısmic	l B	L	\S]	ΓF	Res	ul	ts															
Planting	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda
Mesocosm Depth	-	-1	-1	1	1	1	-		1	1	1	-	2	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	en	m	8	8	33	3		3	en.
Bit Score	843	457	200	191	585	878	466	691	645	671	669	444	529	459	425	761	881	527	283	267	826	817	558	989	704	350	778	693	822	730
Sequence Length	773	753	726	699	704	992	407	770	623	674	736	747	280	781	448	692	751	679	773	756	730	969	726	720	787	785	671	659	669	518
evalue	0.0	3.00E-125	0.0	3.00E-45	8.00E-164	0.0	4.00E-128	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00E-121	4.00E-147	8.00E-126	4.00E-116	0.0	0.0	2.00E-146	5.00E-73	5.00E-68	0.0	0.0	7.00E-156	3.00E-164	0.0	5.00E-93	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0
Mismatches	6	34	11	90	28	\$	46	35	20	21	37	9	3	40	12	30	60	43	16	7	7	9	47	4	26	20	10	19	12	10
Alignment Length	522	429	454	419	442	518	471	542	451	517	245	569	439	462	280	529	505	516	226	225	502	471	484	524	208	323	465	487	505	425
% Identity	96.17	12.98	95.15	76.13	90.05	97.49	85.35	90.22	93.79	90.91	90.28	96.65	86.68	85.5	94.29	92.82	98.22	86.82	89.82	89.33	19.76	60'86	88.43	87.21	92.13	87.31	66'96	92.61	96.24	97.65
Isolation Source	sediment and soil. Japan; Polychlorinated Dioxins	environmental samples	soil sample from uranium mining waste	microbial community of a biofilter-treating hydrogen sulfide and methanol	forest soil	soil	soil	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	sediment of Lake Washington	Shuangcheng moat sediment	Ross Forest Soil	Holophaga/Acidobacterium phylum	freshwater ferromanganous micronodules	pinyon-juniper forest soil	sediment	disturbed surface soil	ios	intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island	Kazan mud volcano, Eastem Mediterranean, 1673m water depth: isolated from sediment layer 6.22 cm	Altamira Cave	no tillage soil	Salix rhizosphere in constructed wetland	rice rhizosphere	pasture soil	marine sediment	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	soil (AK)	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil
Definition	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone:LS4-147	Uncultured bacterium partial 168 rRNA gene, clone SHA-59	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone JG35+U3-JT35	Uncultured yard-trimming-compost bacterium clone S-4 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured bacterium clone D26ST 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 439 small subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 1 small suburit nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Genmatimonadetes bacterium clone AKYG1566 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone pLW-45 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone cs47 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C37 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Bacterial species 168 rRNA gene	Uncultured Green Bay ferromanganous micronodule bacterium MNC2 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured soil bacterium clone S042	Unidentified bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone Oui4P1-81	Uncultured Rubrobacteridae bacterium clone glen99_21 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium clone BB- 2-H5 168 ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium isolate JH12_C17 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone Kazan-2B-28/BC19. 2B-28 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured bacterium isolate ALT2 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone HSB NT53_D05 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial semience	Uncultured bacterium partial 168 rRNA gene, clone \$408D	Uncultured Chloroflexi bacterium 16S rRNA gene, clone HrhB59	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium clone EB1093 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial	Thermomonosporaceee bacterium CNR431 small subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Bacteroidetes bactenium clone AKYH1028 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A.15H01 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C237 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C265 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C287 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence
Accession #	AB234243	AJ306790	AM084892	AY095378	AY395143	AY493917	AY493961	AY921798	DQ067029	DQ088264	DQ154365	Z95732	AF293010	AF507707	AJ518553	AY150868	AY214798	AY568858	AY592152	AY703473	DQ128807	AM158370	AM159274	AY395412	AY464548	AY921686	AY989633	DQ154551	DQ154579	DQ154600
Plasmid Isolation ID	222	13	3.5	2.1	11	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.5	3.3	3,4	12	=	2.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	13	3.3	1	33	3.4	3.7	3.5	1.5	22	2.1	2.4
Sample	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-1	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-2	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3	A10-3

	oda																													
Planting	E. erythropoda	С. сотоѕа	С. сотога	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоза	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Mesocosm Depth	e	_	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-			1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bit Score	773	712	815	747	908	092	171	878	8111	708	200	518	501	710	529	728	881	643	861	698	599	379	370	883	835	592	496	551	743	713
Sequence Length	653	662	765	719	724	691	715	719	748	713	199	809	794	719	223	726	683	795	569	785	737	325	765	684	746	723	740	683	673	628
evalue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00E-143	1.00E-138	0.0	5.00E-147	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.00E-168	4.00E-102	4.00E-99	0.0	0.0	7.00E-166	6.00E-137	1.00E-153	0.0	0.0
Mismatches	15	26	4	23	5	19	6	15	13	26	9	21	40	23	49	38	2	36	17	15	00	17	17	12	12	24	54	33	32	14
Alignment Length	530	554	451	498	495	516	489	331	517	519	537	470	440	485	539	\$22	483	\$0\$	528	529	986	332	286	534	509	445	528	481	518	483
% Identity	93.58	90.61	99.11	93.98	96.36	93.6	96.11	96.61	95.36	92.29	97.39	88.09	87.73	93.4	85.16	91.95	65.99	90.1	96.21	96.41	87.03	88.25	90.56	96.63	96.46	91.24	84.47	88.15	92.66	94.41
Isolation Source	Ross Forest Soil	Methanogenic isophthalate-degrading enrichment culture: Taiwan	sediment at an inactive uranium mine	ground water from a monitoring deep-well at a	hydrothermal sample in a gas-lift bioreactor	water 10 m downstream of equine manure	sediment	fam soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	soil (AK)	Coweeta forest soil	Ross Forest Soil	PCR-derived sequence from rhizosphere biofilm of reed bed reactor in the laboratory	PCR-derived sequence from root-tip (0 to 40 mm) of Phragmites at Sosei River in Sappro, Japan	coral-associated: Panama	intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island	borehole water from gold mine	soil	soil (AK)	sediment of Lake Washington	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil	PCR-derived sequence from methane hydrate bearing subseafloor sediment at the Peru marcin	PCR-derived sequence from rhizosphere biofilm of reed bed reactor in the laboratory	Soil	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, flooded	deep sea sediment	lake profundal sediment: Israel	contaminated aquifer	saturated sediment, Wind Cave, South Dakota	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker
Definition	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C339 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone:UI	Uncultured bacterium clone P4-1 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	uncultured CFB group bacterium partial 16S	Themococcales archaeon T30a-17 partial 16S	Uncultured bacterium clone 248ds10 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured epsilon proteobactenium clone P4B. 33 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured delta proteobacterium clone AKYH1085 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A.2C08 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone CWT CU01_D01 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, 19 partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, done: SRRT63	Uncultured bacterium clone BT60DS4BH5 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium isolate JH10_C91 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone TTMF87 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone C05-2 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A.8F11 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone pLW-73 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C5 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C180 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, 1 partial sequence, clone: RB349	Unidentified eubactenium 16S rRNA gene (clone TBS3)	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene,	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene,	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone cILKS14	Uncultured candidate division OP11 bacterium clone WSA68 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured delta proteobacterium clone WCB22 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured Chloroflexi bacterium clone AKYH1480 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial
Accession #	DQ154649	AB091329	AF523332	AJ583189	AJ585959	AY212696	AY723310	AY921674	AY988694	DQ128428	DQ154525	AB240280	AB240491	AF365772	AY568839	AY741700	AY943365	AY989142	DQ067017	DQ154336	DQ154499	AB177211	AB240347	AJ006027	AJ863284	AM085466	AM086075	AY193286	AY217482	AY922118
Plasmid Isolation ID	2.3	1.2	3.5	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	77	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	33	1.6	2.4	3.2	13	1.4	3.4	=	3.5	1.4	3.2	2.4	2.1	=	3.4	2	12	2.5
Sample	A10-3	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-1	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2	A11-2

žų.	16	Je	Je Je	16	16	1e	Je	Je Je	1e	16	1e	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	105a	1050	1050	1050	irens	irens	virens	atrovirens	irens	atrovirens	irens	irens	atrovirens
Planting	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоха	С. сотоза	С. сотоза	C. comosa	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоха	С. сотоза	С. сотоѕа	C. comosa	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atro	S. atrovirens	S. atros	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrov
Mesocosm Depth	7	2	æ		en		m	æ	60	m	3	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	v=4	1	1	1		1
Bit Score	673	905	784	841	299	795	806	785	641	915	710	254	798	647	490	575	411	496	268	732	946	692	438	736	494	689	638	088	584	856
Sequence Length	553	639	718	683	889	657	636	682	646	634	702	682	753	671	783	673	717	747	655	747	829	703	525	199	672	750	202	700	909	748
evalue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.00E-64	0.0	0.0	3.00E-135	6.00E-161	2.00E-111	4.00E-137	1.00E-68	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.00E-120	0.0	2.00E-136	0.0	6.00E-180	0.0	9.00E-164	0.0
Mismatches	22	12	-	12	17	31	12	26	32	oo.	18	21	10	10	45	22	23	39	15	30	vo	22	4	22	43	40	6	10	33	13
Alignment Length	455	533	434	511	470	558	504	535	496	530	492	286	808	436	441	409	455	549	265	528	532	496	302	510	512	528	397	520	499	523
% Identity	93.63	97.37	99.31	96.48	93.62	92.65	95.83	93.46	90.52	97.92	93.09	83.92	95.47	94.04	87.07	93.15	84.62	84.85	85.66	92.05	98.68	94.76	93.71	93.14	85.94	90.53	76:36	97.31	88.58	96.37
Isolation Source	uranium contaminated soil	Ross Forest Soil	freshwater ferromanganous micronodules	sludge of TaeJon WWTP	petroleum-contaminated sandy soil	disturbed surface soil	vadose material found four meters below grassland: C.A.	oxic rice field soil	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	Altamira Cave wall	freshwater sediment	coral-associated: Panama	freshwater	biofilm on oxygen-transfer membrane	sediment of Lake Washington	freshwater sediment	no tillage soil	Ross Forest Soil	Shimanto River system	nvenne sediment	Holophaga/Acidobacterium phylum	PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	Desuifor	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded	intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island	Kazan mud volcano, Eastern Mediterranean, 1673m water depth: isolated from sediment layer	g.	bioreactor pretreating potable water	Camptotheca acuminata rhizosphere	Ross Forest Soil
<u> Де</u> finition	Uncultured bacterium clone AKAU4075 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C16 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Green Bay ferromanganous micronodule bacterium MNC2 16S ribosomal RNA sene	Uncultured eubacterium clone F13.34 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Flavobactenium sp. LTUCFB05114 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone GR6 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Gram-positive bacterium isolate 5G01 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured myxobacterium clone M10Ba49 small suburnit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Chloroflesi bacterium clone AKYG1623 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured beta proteobactenum clone 894 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone 451T3 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone BT60PA10BE6 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bactenium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone Sta0-45	Uncultured bacterium clone L15 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone pLW-47 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured delta proteobacterium clone 414T3 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone HSB NT51_H1016S ribosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured soil bacterium 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone nsc105 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone WCC77B-C01 16S	Bacterial species 16S rRNA gene (clone mb2431)	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: BS047	Desufforegula conservativ 16S ribosomal RNA	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 25BSU46	Uncultured bacterium isolate JH12_C17_16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone Kazan-2B-36/BC19, 2B-36 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965019A11x1 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone FOTU12(1-6) 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone ga74 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C339 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence
Accession #	DQ125846	DQ154346	AF293010	AF495430	AY144276	AY150890	AY177763	AY360638	AY921965	AY960262	DQ110128	AF365844	AJ416168	AY444993	DQ067039	DQ110119	DQ128773	DQ154346	DQ211455	DQ310755	Z95736	AB240237	AF243334	AJ863185	AY568858	AY592159	DQ065033	DQ066684	DQ093937	DQ154649
Plasmid Isolation ID	23	3.1	3.3	3.5	1.2	2.5	1.4	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.2	1,4	2.3	13	2.1	3.1	3.2	22	2.5	3.4	1.5	1.5	2.3	3.1	1.2	11	2.4	1.4	3.4	3.2
Sample	A11-2	A11-2	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A11-3	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1	A12-1

Planting	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоза	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа	С. сотога	С. сотоѕа	С. сотоѕа
Mesocosm Depth	2	2	2	2	7	2	2	7	2			3	3	3	3	3	33	3	33		3	33	3	33	3		3	3	1	1
Bit Score	276	691	776	688	385	169	874	652	693	743	830	841	785	584	800	787	907	811	606	808	800	573	758	791	826	708	857	630	717	702
Sequence Length	426	539	599	657	431	642	725	651	602	629	712	570	841	783	989	729	069	029	633	725	621	518	748	765	771	736	726	751	617	611
evalue	4.00E-71	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.00E-104	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00E-163	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00E-160	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mismatches	5	7	10	10	2	36	14	22	26	24	13	5	6	41	10	29	14	27	9	22	9	17	14	7	6	4	14	17	13	10
<u>Alignment</u> <u>Length</u>	237	423	468	543	343	517	525	488	509	537	520	474	543	460	475	543	442	538	524	528	455	407	491	518	492	496	540	525	469	442
% Identity	89.03	96.45	96.79	96.5	88.63	91.3	96.76	91.39	91.75	92.18	72.26	98.73	93.55	89.78	97.47	93	95.7	94.05	60.86	94.51	98.46	92.63	94.91	98.07	97.15	93.35	95.56	94.29	94.67	95.7
Isolation Source	PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	Nocardioides fulvus	from lodgepole pine rhizosphere soil: British Columbia	hydrothernal sample in a gas-lift bioreactor	disturbed surface soil	perchloroethylene-contaminated ground water	fam soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	soil (AK)	uncultured clone from polychlorinated dioxin dechlorinating microcosm	sediment and soil: Japan; Polychlorinated Dioxins	PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	metal-rich particles from a freshwater reservoir.	hydrothermal sediments in the Guaymas Basin	Isolated from rhizoplane of Trifolium repens	agricultural soil bacterium SC-I-74	agricultural soil bacterium SC-I-84	rhizosphere soil bacterium RSC-II-54	contaminated sediment	PCR-derived sequence from subsurface geothernal water	PCR-derived sequence from rhizosphere biofilm of reed bed reactor in the laboratory	uncultured Green Bay ferromanganous micronodule bacterium NND4	Soil	fam soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	sediment of Lake Washington	soil	Songhuajiang River sediment	Songhuajiang River sediment	rhizosphere soil of Lohum perenne	uncultured earthworn cast
Definition	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: BS122	Nocardioides fulvus 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone C17.58WL 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Themococcales archaeon T30a-17 partial 16S rRNA gene	uncultured Acidobactenales bactenum clone GR20 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured bacterium clone I-4 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Bacteroidetes bactenium clone AKYG1650 168 nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Chloroflexi bacterium clone AKYH910 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A.1A05 168 nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone:TSBZ10	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRN.A, partial sequence, clone.LS4-147	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: BS122	Uncultured bacterium clone HTB10 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium CS_B017 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Unidentified eubacterium 16S rRNA gene	Agricultural soil bacterium clone SC-I-74, 16S rRNA gene (partial)	Agricultural soil bacterium clone SC-I-84, 16S rRNA gene (partial)	Rhizosphere soil bacterium clone RSC-II-54, 16S rRNA gene (partial)	Uncultured bacterium clone 661259 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured actinobacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: HAuD-MB3	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: RB371	Uncultured Green Bay ferromanganous micronodule bacterium MND4 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Unidentified eubacterium 16S rRNA gene (clone TBS1)	Uncultured beta proteobacterium clone AKYH490 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone pLW-83 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Bradyrhizobium sp. clone TM2_7 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone DS3-9 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone DS3-37 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Unidentified eubactenium 16S rRNA gene (clone LRS29)	Uncultured earthwom cast bacterium clone C030 168 nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence
Accession #	AB240264	AF005016	AF432717	AJ585959	AY150900	AY625138	AY921967	AY922170	AY988612	AB186818	AB234243	AB240264	AF418945	AF419683	AJ232797	AJ252653	AJ252660	AJ252685	DQ404804	AB113594	AB240356	AF293008	AJ005994	AY921821	DQ067022	DQ303327	DQ444089	DQ444117	AJ232853	AY037685
Plasmid Isolation ID	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	7	3.2	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.3	1.2	13	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	3.4	=======================================	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.7	2.5	2.1.1	2.1.3
															\Box															

Accession #	<u>Definition</u>	Isolation Source	% Identity	Length	Mismatches	evalue	Sequence Length	Bit Score	Mesocosm Depth	Planting
Uncu	Uncultured bacterium clone CCD4 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	sediments collected at Charon's Cascade (KY)	93.84	471	19	0.0	651	701	1	С. сотоѕа
Uncul	Uncultured soil bacterium clone 455 small subunit ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil	93.93	478	19	0.0	644	713	1	С. сотоѕа
Uncultu	Uncultured bacterium clone AKAU3824 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	uranium contaminated soil	94.95	515	15	0.0	635	797	1	С. сотоѕа
ncultur	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	98.33	538	oo.	0.0	694	942	-1	С. сотоѕа
ncultur	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	98.51	538	L	0.0	700	948	-	С. сотога
Uncul	Uncultured soil bacterium clone UH1 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	hydrocarbon contaminated soil	16.68	545	37	0.0	651	989	1	С. сотоѕа
Uncul	Uncultured bacterium clone PH10-39 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Songhuajiang River sediment	89.76	537	35	0.0	703	673	1	C. comosa
Uncul		PCR-derived sequence from rhizosphere biofilm of reed bed reactor in the laboratory	8.86	416	4	0.0	517	739	2	С. сотоѕа
Uncu		metal-rich particles from a freshwater reservoir.	95.83	528	15	0.0	737	846	2	С. сотоѕа
Uncul	Uncultured bacterium isolate ALT39 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Altamira Cave	92.01	313	18	4.00E-118	593	433	2	С. сотоѕа
Uncul i5019A1	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965019A11.x1 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	freshwater	91.3	299	2	5.00E-105	388	388	2	С. сотоѕа
Uncul SM01_B	Uncultured soil bacterium clone CWT SM01_B01 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Coweeta forest soil	97.35	453	6.	0.0	554	792	2	С. сотога
Incultur	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C50 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest soil	98.61	504	7	0.0	607	894	2	С. сотога
Uncult	Uncultured Myxococcales bacterium 16S rRNA gene, clone HrhB18	nice rhizosphere	70:66	535	8	0.0	199	961		C. comosa
Unculta	Uncultured bacterium clone KD1-11 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	environmental sample	87.93	489	51	3.00E-159	708	569	3	С. сотоѕа
Uncultus AKYH90	Uncultured Actinobacteria bacterium clone AKYH901 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	95.48	376	60	4.00E-166	479	592	6	С. сотоѕа
nculture	Uncultured bacterium clone S34 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil	85.07	268	6	2.00E-61	753	244	60	C. comosa
Bacter	Bacterial species 16S rRNA gene (clone mb2431)	Holophaga/Acidobacterium phylum	93.53	541	26	0.0	759	800		С. сотоѕа
Uncult	Uncultured sponge symbiont PAFB14 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	specific_host=" <i>Theonella swinhoei</i> "	96.16	495	15	0.0	989	797	1	None
Uncu	Uncultured bacterium clone KD1-11 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	environmental sample	92.31	390	o	8.00E-149	498	534	1	None
Unci	Uncultured eubacterium clone A30 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	rice field soil	88.77	463	31	1.00E-152	582	547	1	None
Uncu	Uncultured eubacterium clone AU31 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	nce field soil	92.13	432	23	3.00E-168	541	599	1	None
Unc 650173	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965017F03.x1 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	freshwater	94.57	534	13	0.0	629	811	1	None
Incut rib	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C68 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	96.41	501	Ξ	0:0	739	819		None
P de	Uncultured bacterium clone PH1-12 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Songhuajiang River sediment	91.56	403	30	3.00E-154	641	553	1	None
in di	Uncultured bacterium clone CDF3 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	isolated from swiss chard rhizoplane	96.81	533	12	0:0	734	885	2	None
Uncult C13	Uncultured earthwom cast bacterium clone C132 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil and earthwom cast	95.31	426	0	0.0	535	658	2	None
nculti	Uncultured candidate division OP10 bacterium clone X9Ba12 small subunit ribosomal RNA gene marijal semience	anoxic rice field soil	93.06	504	31	0.0	710	734	2	None
Jian	Jiangella gansuensis strain YIM 002 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Jiangella gansuensis strain YIM 002	92.55	483	30	0.0	809	889	2	None
Und of	Uncultured bacterium clone K4 48 16S	lake sediment	97.71	480	6	00	089	5	,	None

Sample	Plasmid Isolation ID	Accession #	<u> Definition</u>	Isolation Source	% Identity	<u>Alignment</u> <u>Length</u>	Mismatches	evalue	Sequence Length	Bit Score	Mesocosm Depth	Planting
A32	2111	AY921793	Uncultured alpha proteobacterium clone AKYH1282 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	98.71	465	पी	0.0	674	824	2	None
A32	232	DQ066684	Uncultured bacterium clone FOTU12(1-6) 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	bioreactor pretreating potable water	95.98	523	13	0.0	623	845	2	None
A32	2.3.3	DQ154551	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C237 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	97.68	517	11	0.0	711	887	2	None
A32	221	DQ154600	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C287 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	96.28	537	14	0.0	701	876	2	None
A32	22.4	DQ404803	Uncultured bacterium clone 661258 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	contaminated sediment	91.58	475	34	0.0	707	159	2	None
A33	22.1	AF392781	Uncultured bacterium clone LBB3 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	lettuce rhizoplane	85.84	459	44	1.00E-128	782	468	3	None
A33	2.1.2	AY043899	Uncultured actinobacterium clone SMS9.30WL 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	forest cut-block mineral soil. British Columbia	86.56	497	12	0.0	772	800	e	None
A33	2.1.4	AY188292	Uncultured bacterium clone KD1-11 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	environmental sample	87.65	494	52	4.00E-158	969	999	3	None
A33	22.5	AY793654	Uncultured bacterium clone K4 28 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	lake sediment	95.87	484	17	0.0	654	780	3	None
A33	23.2	DQ154435	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C109 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	96.15	519	12	0.0	649	841		None
A33	13	DQ154525	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	94.04	537	20	0.0	813	804		None
A33	23.1	DQ444025	Uncultured bacterium clone PH1-24 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Songhuajiang River sediment	96.27	268	so.	1.00E-119	908	438	3	None
A41	3.8	AF432652	Uncultured bacterium clone NMW3.195WL 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	forest cut-block mineral soil, British Columbia	88.78	419	32	4.00E-138	689	499	-	E. erythropoda
A41	2.7	AF507711	Uncultured soil bacterium clone S098 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	pinyon-juniper forest soil	06	460	32	4.00E-163	642	582	-	E. erythropoda
A41	3.7	AM159259	Uncultured Chloroflexi bacterium 16S rRNA gene, clone HrhB42	nce rhizosphere	92.86	490	25	0.0	677	702	-	E. erythropoda
A41	15	AY710492	Uncultured proteobacterium clone SIMO-958 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	sediment collected on Oct 17, 2000, Sapelo Island Microbial Observatory Dean Creek Marsh sampling site	84.17	417	31	1.00E-93	769	351	-	E. erythropoda
A41	3.6	AY921932	Uncultured planctomycete clone AKYG587 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	91.7	482	33	0.0	889	662	-	E. erythropoda
A41	3.1	DQ065033	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965019A11.x1 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial	freshwater	93.57	513	15	0.0	744	750	-	E. erythropoda
A41	2.6	DQ110052	Uncultured Verruconicrobiales bacterium clone 176T36 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	uncultured Verrucomicrobiales bacterium	94.84	543	23	0.0	227	843	-	E. erythropoda
A41	2.4	DQ128489	Uncultured soil bacterium clone CWT CU03_B06 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Coweeta forest soil	80.17	353	19	2.00E-53	904	219	1	E. erythropoda
A41	1.8	DQ154490	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C170 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	93.7	540	22	0.0	748	798		E. erythropoda
A41	1.7	DQ154580	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C266 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	92.92	452	13	0.0	732	641		E. erythropoda
A41	1.6	DQ154645	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C335 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	95.86	459	13	0.0	728	737	-	E. erythropoda
A42	2.6	AB177205	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA	PCR-derived sequence from methane hydrate bearing subseafloor sediment at the Peru marein	82.24	562	35	6.00E-127	664	462	2	E. erythropoda
A42	2.3	AF400100	Uncultured bacterium Tb3-J 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Fe(III)-reducing bacteria from the Savannah River sediment	92.13	521	33	0.0	721	732	2	E. erythropoda
A42	1.5	AJ232797	Unidentified eubacterium 16S rRNA gene	Isolated from rhizoplane of Trifolium repens	98.74	476	3	0.0	765	843	2	E. erythropoda
A42	2.7	AJ252611	Agncultural soil bacterium clone SC-L-/, 168 rRNA gene (partial)	Agricultural soil bacterium clone SC-I-7	96.84	206	15	0.0	722	845	2	E. erythropoda
A42	2.8	AJ863242	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 21BSF23	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, flooded	99.23	519	1	0.0	636	933	2	E. erythropoda
A42	1.7	AJ876729	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone R1 16	chromium contaminated wastewaters: nver sediment	94.48	525	17	0.0	709	862	2	E. erythropoda
A42	1.8	AY395111	Uncultured bacterium clone B25R 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	forest soil	12.96	426	2	0.0	531	669	2	E. erythropoda

Sample	Plasmid Isolation ID	Accession#	Definition	Isolation Source	% Identity	Alignment Length	Mismatches	evalue	Sequence Length	Bit Score	Mesocosm Depth	Planting
A42	3.7	AY711312	Uncultured bacterium clone SIMO-1946 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	sediment 4-5cm collected on Aug 01, 2002, Sapelo Island Microbial Observatory Dean Creek Marsh sampling site	90.51	474	25	6.00E-171	695	809	2	E. erythropoda
A42	3.6	AY988827	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A,4C02 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil (AK)	94.49	208	17	0.0	725	773	2	E. erythropoda
A42	3.8	DQ154525	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	68.96	515	9	0.0	623	856	2	E. erythropoda
A42	1.6	DQ444032	Uncultured bacterium clone PH1-31 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Songhuajiang River sediment	60'86	472	9	0.0	724	817	2	E. erythropoda
A43	23.4	AB240237	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: BS047	PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	90.95	420	26	6.00E-155	520	555		E. erythropoda
A43	2.2.2	AB240352	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: RB358	PCR-derived sequence from rhizosphere biofilm of reed bed reactor in the laboratory	91.27	527	29	0.0	705	702	m	E. erythropoda
A43	2.1.2	AJ518795	Uncultured delta proteobacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone JG37-AG-90	uranium mining waste pile near Johanngeorgenstadt, soil sample	96.23	478	0	0.0	999	774		E. erythropoda
A43	23.1	AY095430	Uncultured yard-trimming-compost bacterium clone S-67 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	yard-trimming-compost	95.42	459	14	0.0	592	725	8	E. erythropoda
A43	2.1.5	AY150879	Uncultured Rubrobacteridae bacterium clone glen99_17 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial	disturbed surface soil	91.12	439	33	3.00E-165	277	290	e	E. erythropoda
A43	22.5	AY193195	Uncultured candidate division ODI bacterium clone SRC3 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	sulphur nver filaments	86.91	489	39	7.00E-146	682	525	m	E. erythropoda
A43	2.3.3	DQ154470	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C148 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	96.45	535	15	0.0	720	880	m	E. erythropoda
A43	2.3.2	DQ154548	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C233 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	90.62	533	38	0.0	749	269	6	E. erythropoda
A43	23.5	X68461	Unknown Actinomycete (MC 64) 16S rRNA	soil sample from subtropical Australia	92.86	434	31	1.00E-177	737	630		E. erythropoda
A51	3.6	AF010003	Unidentified eubacterium 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	ios	20.96	484	10	0.0	764	780	-	S. atrovirens
A51	3.8	AF078361	Grassland soil clone sil_224 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	improved upland grass pasture	92.76	387	22	9.00E-155	756	555		S. atrovirens
A51	2.3	AF443586	Uncultured bacterium clone C-F-15 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	cells extracted from a semiarid soil	92.45	530	26	0.0	653	745	-	S. atrovirens
A51	2.2	AJ876725	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone R1_7	chromium contaminated wastewaters: river sediment	91.11	225	10	5.00E-77	624	296	-	S. atrovirens
A51	2.7	AY692042	Uncultured Desulfuromonas sp. clone M76 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	UASB reactor	93.32	464	20	0.0	670	675	1	S. atrovirens
A51	Π	DQ088236	Uncultured bacterium clone cs11 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Shuangcheng moat sediment	91.15	486	28	0.0	160	645	1	S. atrovirens
A51	2.8	DQ129102	Uncultured soil bacterium clone CWT SM03_A11 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Coweeta forest soil	86.45	524	49	8.00E-155	632	555	1	S. atrovirens
A51	2.5	DQ154387	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C60 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	7.76	434	00	0.0	720	745		S. atrovirens
A51	1.4	DQ154526	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C209 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	93.41	349	9	8.00E-139	517	501	1	S. atrovirens
A51	2.6	DQ154551	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C237 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	95.7	442	٧.	0.0	755	669	1	S. atrovirens
A51	3.1	DQ154568	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C254 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	93.19	543	25	0.0	683	791	-	S. atrovirens
A51	15	DQ195654	Uncultured bacterium isolate High.2.45.F10.HB35 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil	95.66	438	7	0.0	584	693		S. atrovirens
A52	2.3	AJ863210	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 20BSU7	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded	97.08	514	15	0.0	744	867	2	S. atrovirens
A52	3.4	AM162457	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone B23	sphagnum peat bog: Russia	94.58	554	60	0.0	200	837	2	S. atrovirens
A52	2.5	AY212696	Uncultured bacterium clone 248ds10 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	water 10 m downstream of equine manure	88.93	551	23	0.0	730	645	2	S. atrovirens
A52	3.2	AY568858	Uncultured bacterium isolate JH12_C17 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island	85.96	520	43	4.00E-139	797	503	2	S. atrovirens
A52	1.5	AY921932	Uncultured planctomycete clone AKYG587 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	93.19	470	20	0.0	683	089	2	S. atrovirens

Planting	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens
Mesocosm Depth	2	2	2	2	60	3	м	m	3			3	.6	3	-	1			v-4		-1	-		2	2	2	2	2	2
Bit Score	099	501	944	761	749	821	769	675	634	920	701	601	299	689	739	392	438	773	634	299	889	531	699	743	716	780	802	313	789
Sequence Length	710	777	780	829	611	653	743	691	542	637	029	828	089	603	728	538	700	726	701	758	705	550	620	774	758	649	677	743	618
evalue	0.0	1.00E-138	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.00E-179	0.0	0.0	1.00E-168	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00E-106	9.00E-120	0.0	1.00E-178	4.00E-168	0.0	1.00E-147	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.00E-82	0.0
Mismatches	17	43	2	11	28	6	16	36	13	9	19	38	22	17	17	28	31	18	21	29	23	24	9	14	12	19	25	7	16
Alignment Length	433	442	521	519	510	530	468	208	435	520	468	499	455	498	492	307	398	532	431	207	515	415	450	539	532	521	534	319	510
% Identity	94.46	87.56	99.42	93.83	93.33	95.09	96.37	90.94	93.56	98.65	94.02	88.98	93.41	92.37	94.11	6.68	87.19	93.42	93.5	91.12	91.46	90.36	94.22	92.39	97.74	94.05	94.01	86.21	94.9
Isolation Source	Camptotheca acuminata thizosphere	no tillage soil	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil	PCR-denved sequence from compost	sediments collected at Charon's Cascade (KY)	oxic rice field soil	anoxic rice field soil	volcanic deposit from 1959	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	Camptotheca acuminata rhizosphere	Camptotheca acuminata thizosphere	uranium contaminated soil	Ross Forest Soil	lake profundal sediment	Gulf of Mexico cold seep sediment associated with Beggiatoa microbial mat communities	oxic rice field soil	Altamira Cave	potato rhizosphere	rice field soil	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil	sediment and soil: Japan; Polychlomated Dioxins	deep sea sediment	subsurface soil beneath grassland	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	anaerobic sludge digester	upland stream
Definition	Uncultured bacterium clone ga48 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone HSB NIS3_C06 168 nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C109 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C256 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial semience clone. Niferi 8.45	Uncultured bacterium clone CCU5 16S	Uncultured Methylobacteriaceae bacterium clone M10Ba54 small subunit ribosomal RNA	Uncultured candidate division OP10 bacterium clone X3Ba47 small subunit ribosomal RNA	Uncultured bacterium clone 1959b-39 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured Nitrospirae bacterium clone AKYG586 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial securence	Uncultured bacterium clone ga40 16S	Uncultured bacterium clone ga74 16S	Uncultured bactenium clone AKAU3824 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C321 168 rbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene,	Uncultured planctomycete clone GoM_5268WB-14 16S nbosomal RNA, partial	Uncultured Chloroffexi bacterium clone M10Ba39 small suburni ribosomal RNA gene,	Uncultured bacterium isolate ALT5 16S	Uncultured bacterium clone cloRDL-22 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured eubacterium clone JU26 16S	Uncultured Germatimonadetes bacterium clone AKYH1258 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C260 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C321 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone:LS4-147	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene,	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium isolate 5g10 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial semience	Uncultured delta proteobacterium clone AKYH800 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene from clone 030D10 P DI P15	Uncultured bacterium clone W-Btb7_19 16S
Accession #	DQ093916	DQ128797	DQ154435	DQ154570	AB187888	AY221082	AY360642	AY607137	AY917698	AY921743	DQ093909	DQ093937	DQ125726	DQ154633	AM086162	AY324518	AY360629	AY703470	AY834348	AY921533	AY921859	DQ154574	DQ154633	AB234243	AM085466	AY177760	AY921748	CR933082	DQ017918
Plasmid Isolation ID	2.2	13	12	3.3	51	2.2	13	2.3	2.1	12	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.5	13	3	2.2	51	12	1.4	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.5
Sample	A52	A52	A52	A52	A53	A53	A53	A53	A53	A53	A53	A53	A53	A53	A61	A61	A61	A61	A61	A61	A61	A61	A61	A62	A62	A62	A62	A62	A62

Planting	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	S. atrovirens	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda	E. erythropoda
Mesocosm Depth	2	3	3	3	3	£5		33	3	3	8	1			1		1	1		1		-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	2
Bit Score A	643	902	913	918	558	710	645	510	989	758	187	587	862	535	421	527	699	794	486	694	763	865	652	621	821	726	678	712	826	869	852
Sequence Length	695	640	752	691	744	724	2775	719	286	651	557	778	692	812	661	654	730	669	718	741	817	728	803	624	718	712	765	712	765	879	929
evalue	0:0	0:0	0.0	0:0	7.00E-156	0.0	0.0	2.00E-141	0:0	0.0	3.00E-44	2.00E-164	0.0	1.00E-148	1.00E-114	2.00E-146	0.0	0.0	3.00E-134	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.00E-175	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mismatches	25	2	9	-	46	27	19	31	13	21	11	44	11	7	32	28	34	11	49	17	22	2	17	00	00	17	21	29	13	12	1
<u>Alignment</u> <u>Length</u>	526	535	520	200	519	528	473	390	473	536	264	548	452	361	382	471	532	472	526	479	491	467	411	431	520	514	533	545	525	501	450
% Identity	89.54	97.39	98.46	8.66	86.71	91.48	91.97	90.51	93.45	92.72	81.82	86.13	97.12	93.07	86.65	86.84	89.47	76:36	84.41	92.48	93.89	98.93	94.4	92.58	94.62	92	94	60.06	95.43	91.82	95.96
Isolation Source	pulp sediments from paper mill	PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	agricultural soil bacterium SC-I-87	Nitrosospira sp. Nsp17	Guaymas Basin hydrothemal vent sediments	Mycobacterium celatum	low-temperature biodegraded Canadian oil reservoir	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil	Ross Forest Soil	PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	chlonnated-solvent-contaminated aquifer	hydrothernal sample in a gas-lift bioreactor	deep sea sediment	soil	sediments collected at Charon's Cascade (KY)	shower curtain biofilm	ndge flank crustal fluids	volcanic deposit from 1700 (HI)	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	soil (AK)	soil (AK)	Ross Forest Soil	freshwater sediment	PCR-derived sequence from compost	Nullarbor caves, Australia	soybean rhizoplane	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded
Definition	Uncultured bacterium clone LS5 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: BS137	Agricultural soil bacterium clone SC-I-87, 16S rRNA gene (partial)	Nitrosospira sp. Nsp17 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone B01R003 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Mycobacterium celatum isolate N1798T 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone PL-37B10 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured alpha proteobacterium clone AKYG1580 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C5 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C208 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C278 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: BS007	Uncultured eubacterium WCHB1-02 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Thermococcales archaeon T30a-17 partial 16S rRNA gene	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone E60	Uncultured delta proteobacterium clone SL2-1- E7 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium clone CCM12b 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium clone E9 16S small subunit ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium clone FS117-41B-02 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone 1700a2-32 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured Gemmatinonadetes bacterium clone AKYG1678 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured alpha proteobacterium clone AKYG1729 16S rRNA	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A.1A03 16S nbosomal RNA gene	Uncultured soil bacterium clone L1A.9C06 16S	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C50 16S nbosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium clone ACE-GEN-49 16S nbosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium gene for 168 rRNA, partial sequence, clone: Niitsu24-7	Unidentified bactenum wb1_H11 small suburnit nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone SCA10 16S ribosomal RNA gene	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 20BSU45	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 25BSU14
Accession #	DQ447305	AB240271	AJ252663	AY123804	AY197424	AY215232	AY570628	AY921916	DQ154336	DQ154525	DQ154592	AB239707	AF050593	AJ585959	AJ966601	AY214626	AY221044	AY268244	AY869683	AY917298	AY921931	AY921978	AY988610	AY989180	DQ154377	DQ369352	AB187912	AF317770	AF392637	AJ863212	AJ863222
<u>Plasmid</u> <u>Isolation ID</u>	173	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.2	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.4	1.5	2.2	2.4	NC	3.4	2.5	1.3	2.1	1.5	3.5	2.3	3.3	1.4	3.1	Ξ	3.2	2.5	11	3.1	77	2.4
Sample	A62	A63	A63	A63	A63	A63	A63	A63	A63	A63	A63	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A71	A72	A72	A72	A72	A72

	AY214788 AY214798 DQ154564 DQ154525 AA1167866 AA1167866 AY360866 AY568858 AY568858 AY568858 DQ125856 DQ125856	Uncultured bacterium clone 1394s10 165 Chocoanal RNA gene, partial sequence Uncultured A cidobacteria bacterium clone BB- 2,HS1 fost absonand RNA gene Incultured a sol bacterium clone RPS-C34 165 Incultured sol bacterium clone RPS-C36 165 Incultured sol bacterium clone RPS-C30 165 Incultured sol bacterium clone RPS-C30 165 Incultured sol bacterium clone RPS-C30 165 Incultured candidate division OPI 1 bacterium Uncultured doctorium isolate JHI1_C17 165 Incultured doctorium isolate JHI1_C17 165 Incultured doctorium isolate JHI1_C17 165 Incultured doctorium isolate PRS-C10 165 Inbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence Uncultured doctorium clone RFS-C10 165 Inbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence Uncultured sol bacterium clone RFS-C10 165 Incoltured sol bacterium	water 10 m downstream of equine manure soil Ross Forest Soil Ross Forest Soil Ross Forest Soil Prydorthermal sediments in the Guaymas Basin poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters oxic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banivold landfill iron-reducing leachate- pollured groundwater uramium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	91.25 99.23 99.24 91.26 88.34 90.93 84.09 81.09 91.26 91.26 91.26	493 502 503 504 495 510 510 496 496 496 496 496 496 496 496 497 416 416 417	26 6 6 7 33 33 35 35 47 47 47 47	0.0 0.0 0.0 2.00E-151 0.0 2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113	702 702 707 765 682 693 752 722	733 788 788 745 745 745 745 746 746 746 746 746 747 747 747 747 747	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	E. erythropoda
	AY214798 DQ154362 DQ154364 DQ154225 AA1862216 AM167966 AY360666 AY360666 AY495918 AY568538 AY568538 AY568538 DQ125856 DQ125856		Ross Forest Soil Poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters ouic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Barrisveld landfill iron-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater urranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	91,62 89,23 92,4 91,26 88,64 90,93 81,09 91,27 93,86	502 492 526 463 510 510 515 515 515 515 515 516 456 476	53 33 35 37 47 13 13	0.0 0.0 0.0 2.00E-151 0.0 2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113	707 707 765 7682 693 7722	788 621 745 745 746 746 746 746 746 746 746 746 746 746	N N N M M M M M M	E. erythropoda
	DQ134362 DQ134364 DQ134364 DQ1343216 AA1863216 AX160966 AY360666 AY360666 AY493918 AY568538 AY568538 DQ125556 DQ125556		Ross Forest Soil poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters oxic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banisveld landfill inon-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater urranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	\$9.23 92.4 91.26 \$8.657 90.93 \$4.09 97.27	492 526 492 510 530 530 530 545 456 476	33 35 47 13 13 13 14 47	8.00E-175 0.0 0.0 2.00E-151 0.0 2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-113 0.0	707 765 682 693 732 722	621 745 744 740 740 7415 7415 7415 7415 7415 7415 7415 7415	61 61 61 m m m m m m m	E. erythropoda
	DQ154564 DQ154525 AF119683 AF360666 AY360666 AY493918 AY52170 DQ125856 DQ257886		Ross Forest Soil Ross Forest Soil Ross Forest Soil redorthermal sediments in the Guaymas Basin poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters owic rice field soil soil intertidal flut of Ganghwa Island intertidal flut of Ganghwa Island Bantisveld landfill iron-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater uranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	92.4 91.26 90.558 86.67 90.93 84.09 91.27 93.86	525 462 510 510 515 509 509 509 509 515 516 517 517 518 519 519 519 519 519 519 519 519 519 519	35 21 11 14 14 14 17 18 2	0.0 0.0 2.00E-151 0.0 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113	765 682 693 752 788	544 681 850 440 665 415	0 0 m m m m m m	E. erythropoda
	DQ154233 AF419683 AJ862216 AM167966 AY360666 AY493918 AY568538 AY7588538 DQ125856 DQ125856		Ross Forest Soil yeleothermal sediments in the Guaymas Basin poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters ouic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banisveld landfill inon-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater urranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	91.26 88.647 90.93 84.09 97.27	463 463 510 390 496 496 456 476 479	21 44 11 12 13 13 13 14 47	2.00E-151 0.0 2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113	682 693 752 788	830 440 665 665 467	el m m m m m m	E. erythropoda
	AP419683 AJ862216 AM167966 AY360666 AY493918 AY56858 AY752730 DQ125856 DQ125856		ydrothermal sediments in the Cuaymas Basin poplar tree microcosm, bulk soal, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters oxic rice field soal soal intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banisveld landfill iron-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater unranium contaminated soal Ross Forest Soil	\$8.24 \$6.67 \$1.09 \$1.09 \$1.09 \$1.09 \$1.20 \$1.20 \$1	463 510 530 496 509 515 476 476	41 12 38 38 14 47 47 2	2.00E-151 0.0 2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113	752 788	850 850 665 440 467		E. erythropoda
	AJ863216 AM167966 AY360666 AY493918 AY568538 AY758538 AY752750 DQ125856 DQ12435		poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded bacterial flora in mineral waters ouic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banisveld landfill iron-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater urranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	95.888 86.677 90.933 84.099 93.86 97.277	510 496 509 515 416 476	11. 38. 37. 47. 13.	0.0 2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113 0.0	752 788 722	850 440 665 467 415	m m m m m	E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda
	AM167966 AY360666 AY493918 AY568538 AY752750 DQ125256 DQ12435		bacterial flora in mineral waters oxic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Gangtwa Island Banisveld landfill inon-reducing leachate- politited groundwater urranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	86.67 90.93 84.09 91.27 91.27	390 496 509 515 456 476 479	38 37 114 47 37 22 2	2.00E-120 0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113 0.0	788	440 665 467 467	m m m m	E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda
	AY493918 AY493918 AY568328 AY752750 DQ123836 DQ124135		ouic rice field soil soil intertidal flat of Gangtwa Island Banisveld landfill iron-re ducing leachate- polluted groundwater uranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	90.93 84.09 93.86 97.27	515 509 6496 436 436 476 476 479	11 37 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.0 2.00E-128 7.00E-113 0.0	227	467		E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda
	AY503918 AY508338 AY752750 DQ125256 DQ12435		soil intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banisveld landfill innereducing leachate- polluted groundwater urranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	84.09 82.91 93.86 97.27	509 515 456 476 479	37 47 47 2	2.00E-128 7.00E-113 0.0		467	m m m	E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda
	AY36858 AY722730 DQ123836 DQ154435 DQ297986		intertidal flat of Ganghwa Island Banisveld Imdfill inon-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater uranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	93.86	456 476 479	13	7.00E-113 0.0	722	415	m m	E. erythropoda E. erythropoda E. erythropoda
	AY752750 DQ123836 DQ154435 DQ297986		Banisveld landfill inon-reducing leachate- polluted groundwater uranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	93.86	456 476 479	13	0.0	742			E. erythropoda E. erythropoda
	DQ123856 DQ154435 DQ297986		uranium contaminated soil Ross Forest Soil	97.27	476	2	0.0	720	673		E. erythropoda
	DQ154435 DQ297986		Ross Forest Soil	93.95	479			648	829	3	
	DQ297986					10	0.0	673	737		E. erythropoda
			hydrocarbon contaminated soil	96.98	460	24	5.00E-136	729	492	3	E. erythropoda
	AB177307		PCR-derived sequence from methane hydrate bearing subseafloor sediment at the Cascadia margin	86.72	482	32	9.00E-149	734	535	1	None
	AF392740	Uncultured bacterium clone LAC1 16S ribosomal RNA gene	lettuce rhizoplane	95.84	505	9	0.0	731	835	-	None
	AF392740	Uncultured bacterium clone LAC1 16S ribosomal RNA gene	lettuce rhizoplane	95.94	517	9	0.0	737	858	-	None
A81 3.4	AF524016	Uncultured bacterium clone FW98 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	forested wetland	7:06	430	26	2.00E-156	741	260	-	None
A81 1.4	AY043821	rtial	Forest cut-block mineral soil: British Columbia	93.47	291	17	2.00E-117	758	431	-	None
A81 1.5	AY214734	Uncultured Vernacomicrobia bacterium clone BB-1-H5 168 Necomal RNA gene, partial	Soil	95.25	526	11	0.0	735	828	1	None
A81 2.2	AY596155	Uncultured bacterium clone ISCB-72 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	nitrophenol contaminated soil	93.85	455	13	0.0	683	671	-	None
A81 3.2	DQ093888	Uncultured bacterium clone gal6 16S	Camptotheca acuminata rhizosphere	84.34	479	34	1.00E-123	758	451	-	None
A81 1.2	DQ110112	Uncultured bacterium clone 465T3 16S	freshwater sediment	90.06	503	27	0.0	808	929	-	None
A82 1.5	AB062678	Н	Bacillus sp. MK03	95.34	536	14	0.0	704	841	2	None
A82 2.5	AB240276		PCR-derived sequence from bulk soil of reed bed reactor	93.27	520	21	0.0	781	754	2	None
A82 3.5	AJ252662	Agricultural soil bacterium clone SC-I-86, 16S rRNA gene (partial)	agricultural soil	96.82	534	12	0:0	782	887	2	None
A82 1.1	AY154600	Uncultured earthworm cast bacterium clone c245 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	earthworn cast	94.28	297	17	9.00E-125	747	455	2	None
A82 3.2	AY921821	actenium clone al RNA gene	fam soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	90.51	527	22	0:0	759	671	2	None
A82 3.4	AY921821		farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	69.96	513	12	0.0	754	848	2	None
A82 1.4	AY922056	Uncultured Chloroflexi bacterium clone AKYG705 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	85.07	489	17	3.00E-129	733	470	2	None

91.14 519

Sample	Plasmid_ Isolation ID	Accession #	Definition	Isolation Source	% Identity	<u>Alignment</u> Length	Mismatches	evalue	Sequence Length	Bit Score	Mesocosm Depth	Planting
A92	2.3	DQ154350	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C21 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	97.5	521	6	0.0	707	887	2	S. atrovirens
A92	3.3	DQ154584	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C270 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	95.93	442	15	0.0	567	713	2	S. atrovirens
A92	2.2	DQ154617	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C303 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	97.89	521	3	0.0	657	894	2	S. atrovirens
A92	3.2	DQ297974	Uncultured soil bacterium clone UA11 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	hydrocarbon contaminated soil	88.73	550	41	0.0	738	652	2	S. atrovirens
A93	1.1	AB240310	Uncultured bacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: RB127	PCR-derived sequence from rhizosphere biofilm of reed bed reactor in the laboratory	94.63	540	20	0.0	780	828	3	S. atrovirens
A93	2.5	AJ863223	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 25BSU19	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded	94.31	492	11	0.0	639	737	3	S. atrovirens
A93	3.5	AY242757	Tc135-226 16S I sequence	heavy metal-contaminated bulk and rhizosphere soil	93.84	422	22	3.00E-178	526	632	m	S. atrovirens
A93	3.4	AY500257	Rhizobium sp. ORS 1439 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	wild legume nodulating bacteria: Tunisia	78.06	416	+	6.00E-147	802	529	3	S. atrovirens
A93	1.5	DQ065033	Uncultured freshwater bacterium clone 965019A11.x1 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	freshwater	89.91	545	22	0.0	747	673		S. atrovirens
A93	3.2	DQ154516	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C199 16S nibosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	98.71	466	4	0.0	629	826	6	S. atrovirens
A93	2.1	DQ223206	Uncultured proteobacterium clone EV221H2111601SAH33 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	subsurface water	94.66	524	18	0.0	727	804		S. atrovirens
A93	23	DQ223206	Uncultured proteobacterium clone EV221H2111601SAH33 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	subsurface water	93.4	530	19	0.0	752	771		S. atrovirens
Blank	1	AF484679	Cloning vector pRV-9	replication competent; derived from RCAS(BP) avian retroviral vector	92.08	909	13	0.0	803	800	N/A	N/A
Blank	2	AJ585959	Thermococcales archaeon T30a-17 partial 16S rRNA gene	hydrothermal sample in a gas-lift bioreactor	99.52	414	0	0.0	543	752	N/A	N/A
BlankNC	3	AJ585959		hydrothermal sample in a gas-lift bioreactor	79.76	529	9	0.0	768	953	N/A	N/A
BlankNC	4	AJ585959	Themococcales archaeon T30a-17 partial 16S rRNA gene	hydrothermal sample in a gas-lift bioreactor	89.72	574	6	0.0	736	691	N/A	N/A
SIS	2.1	AB113609	Uncultured beta proteobacterium gene for 16S rRNA, partial sequence, clone: HAuD-MB40	PCR-derived sequence from subsurface geothermal water	94.57	497	15	0.0	749	092	N/A	N/A
SIS	3.5	AF009989	Unidentified eubacterium 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil	93.35	436	12	5.00E-177	707	628	N/A	N/A
SIS	3,4	AF424745	Uncultured bacterium clone M3rb1 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	soil	92.81	445	13	5.00E-177	682	879	N/A	N/A
SIS	3.2	AF432823	Uncultured bacterium clone S39.44SM 16S ribosomal RNA gene	lodgepole pine rhizosphere soil	91.28	470	28	5.00E-177	773	628	N/A	N/A
SIS	13	AJ518795	Uncultured delta proteobacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone JG37AG-90	uranium mining waste pile near Johanngeorgenstadt, soil sample	93.72	414	7	1.00E-169	1011	604	N/A	N/A
SIS	=	AY217493	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium clone WCB110 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	saturated sediment, Wind Cave, South Dakota	91.72	507	14	0.0	692	682	N/A	N/A
SIS	12	AY360642	Uncultured Methylobacteriaceae bacterium clone M10Ba54 small subunit ribosomal RNA gene. partial sequence	oxic rice field soil	86.14	440	44	1.00E-128	653	468	N/A	N/A
SIS	174	AY921659	Uncultured Actinobacteria bacterium clone AKYG699 16S nbosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	87.18	390	18	6.00E-116	585	425	N/A	N/A
SIS	1.5	BX294823	Uncultured planctomycete partial 168 rRNA gene clone CY0ARA031A04 of environmental sample of uncultured planctomycete	aerobic basin from France	92.07	417	18	8.00E-160	670	571	N/A	N/A
SIS	3.3	DQ154408	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C81 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Ross Forest Soil	84.09	484	21	2.00E-115	677	424	N/A	N/A
9IS	1.5	AB201600	Uncultured bacterium gene for 168 ribosomal RNA, partial sequence, clone: N-T-47	obtained from the experimental field at Nagano Chushin Agricultural Research Center, Japan	98.27	462	4	0.0	610	908	N/A	N/A
SI6	1	AJ232797	Unidentified eubacterium 16S rRNA gene (clone TRE2)	rhizoplane of Trifolium repens	92.28	324	17	4.00E-127	539	462	N/A	N/A
SI6	3.3	AJ863204	Uncultured bacterium partial 168 rRNA gene, clone 25BSU38	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded	89.72	399	20	2.00E-136	601	494	N/A	N/A

Planting	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mesocosm Depth	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bit Score	710	817	558	843	732	734	749
Sequence Length Bit Score Mesocosm Depth	742	689	536	723	762	781	749
evalue	0.0	0.0	5.00E-156	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mismatches	10	18	18	13	7	17	27
Alignment Length	481	524	408	516	471	531	527
% Identity	93.97	95.04	91.91	96.32	95.12	92.28	92.6
<u>Isolation Source</u>	poplar tree microcosm, bulk soil, unflooded	chromium contaminated wastewaters: niver sediment	farm soil adjacent to a silage storage bunker	bioreactor pretreating potable water	Ross Forest Soil	hydrocarbon contaminated soil	riverine sediment
Definition	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone 25BSU19	Uncultured bacterium partial 16S rRNA gene, clone R1_16	Uncultured Acidobacteria bacterium clone AKYG1558 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone FOTU12(1-6) 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone RFS-C41 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured soil bacterium clone UC8 168 ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence	Uncultured bacterium clone WCC77B-C01 16S ribosomal RNA gene, partial sequence
Accession #	AJ863223	AJ876729	AY921896	DQ066684	DQ154369	DQ297986	DQ310755
<u>Plasmid</u> Isolation ID	3.1	3.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.4	3.4
Sample	SI6	SI6	SI6	9IS	SI6	SI6	SI6

Appendix O. RDP Classification

```
domain Bacteria (360 sequences)
»phylum Genera incertae sedis OP11 (1)
» » » » genus <u>OP11</u> (1)
»phylum Genera_incertae_sedis_OP10 (1)
» » » » genus <u>OP10</u> (1)
»phylum Nitrospira (6 sequences)
» » class Nitrospira (6)
» » » order Nitrospirales (6)
» » » » family Nitrospiraceae (6)
» » » » genus Nitrospira (6)
»phylum Verrucomicrobia (4 sequences)
» » class Verrucomicrobiae (4)
» » » order Verrucomicrobiales (4)
» » » s family Verrucomicrobiaceae (1)
» » » » genus <u>Verrucomicrobium</u> (1)
» » » <u>unclassified Verrucomicrobiales</u> (3)
»phylum Gemmatimonadetes (2 sequences)
» » class Gemmatimonadetes (2)
» » order Gemmatimonadales (2)
» » » family Gemmatimonadaceae (2)
» » » » genus Gemmatimonas (2)
»phylum Bacteroidetes (11 sequences)
» » class Flavobacteria (1)
» » » order Flavobacteriales (1)
» » » family Flavobacteriaceae (1)
» » » » genus Flavobacterium (1)
» » class <u>Bacteroidetes</u> (1)
» » » order Bacteroidales (1)
» » » family Porphyromonadaceae (1)
» » » » unclassified Porphyromonadaceae (1)
» » class Sphingobacteria (2)
» » » order Sphingobacteriales (2)
» » » family Crenotrichaceae (1)
» » » » genus Chitinophaga (1)
» » » samily Flexibacteraceae (1)
» » » » unclassified Flexibacteraceae (1)
» » unclassified Bacteroidetes (7)
»phylum Chloroflexi (12 sequences)
» » class Anaerolineae (12)
» » » order Anaerolinaeles (12)
» » » s family Anaerolinaeceea (12)
» » » » genus Anaerolinea (12)
»phylum Planctomycetes (3 sequences)
» » class Planctomycetacia (3)
» » » order <u>Planctomycetales</u> (3)
» » » samily Planctomycetaceae (3)
» » » » genus Planctomyces (1)
» » » » unclassified Planctomycetaceae (2)
»phylum Actinobacteria (16 sequences)
» » class Actinobacteria (16)
» » » subclass Actinobacteridae (7)
» » » order Actinomycetales (7)
» » » » suborder Corynebacterineae (2)
» » » » » family Mycobacteriaceae (1)
» » » » » » genus Mycobacterium (1)
» » » » » <u>unclassified Corynebacterineae</u> (1)
» » » » suborder <u>Propionibacterineae</u> (3)
» » » » » family Nocardioidaceae (1)
» » » » » » genus Nocardioides (1)
» » » » » family Propionibacteriaceae (1)
» » » » » » genus Microlunatus (1)
» » » » » » unclassified Propionibacterineae (1)
» » » » unclassified Actinomycetales (2)
» » » subclass Rubrobacteridae (6)
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» » » » order Rubrobacterales (6)
» » » » suborder Rubrobacterineae (6)
» » » » » family Rubrobacteraceae (6)
» » » » » » genus Solirubrobacter (1)
» » » » » » unclassified Rubrobacteraceae (5)
» » » unclassified Actinobacteria (3)
»phylum Proteobacteria (118 sequences)
» » class Gammaproteobacteria (9)
» » » order Xanthomonadales (3)
» » » samily Xanthomonadaceae (3)
» » » unclassified Gammaproteobacteria (6)
» » class Betaproteobacteria (42)
» » » order Rhodocyclales (1)
» » » s family Rhodocyclaceae (1)
» » » order Nitrosomonadales (1)
» » » family Nitrosomonadaceae (1)
» » » order Burkholderiales (29)
» » » samily Incertae sedis 5 (1)
» » » family Comamonadaceae (1)
» » » unclassified Burkholderiales (27)
» » » unclassified Betaproteobacteria (11)
» » class Deltaproteobacteria (26)
» » » order <u>Desulfobacterales</u> (1)
» » » family Desulfobacteraceae (1)
» » » order <u>Desulfuromonales</u> (5)
» » » family <u>Desulfuromonaceae</u> (2)
» » » family Geobacteraceae (1)
» » » <u>unclassified Desulfuromonales</u> (2)
» » » order Myxococcales (5)
» » » suborder Nannocystineae (1)
» » » suborder Cystobacterineae (3)
» » » » unclassified Myxococcales (1)
» » » unclassified Deltaproteobacteria (15)
» » class Alphaproteobacteria (20)
» » » order <u>Caulobacterales</u> (1)
» » » family Caulobacteraceae (1)
» » » order Sphingomonadales (1)
» » » s family Sphingomonadaceae (1)
» » » order Rhizobiales (11)
» » » family Hyphomicrobiaceae (2)
» » » family Phyllobacteriaceae (2)
» » » family Bradyrhizobiaceae (1)
» » » unclassified Rhizobiales (6)
» » » order Rhodospirillales (1)
» » » » unclassified Rhodospirillales (1)
» » » unclassified Alphaproteobacteria (6)
» » unclassified Proteobacteria (21)
»phylum Firmicutes (3 sequences)
» » class Bacilli (1)
» » » order Bacillales (1)
» » » family Bacillaceae (1)
» » » » unclassified Bacillaceae (1)
» » class <u>Clostridia</u> (2)
» » » order Clostridiales (1)
» » » s family Clostridiaceae (1)
» » » » genus Acetivibrio (1)
» » » unclassified Clostridia (1)
» unclassified Bacteria (183)
unclassified Phylum(2)
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Taxonomical Hierarchy: Berney's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology in	yearchy: Berger	ev's Man	Taxonomical Hierarchy: Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology, release 6.0	release 6.0								
Submit Date: Mon Apr 17 07:34:40 EDT 2006	on Apr 17 07:3	34.40 EL	T 2006									
Confidence threshold: 80%	shold: 80%											
Symbol - after a	sequence nan	me indic	ates the results are obtained usin	Symbol - after a sequence name indicates the results are obtained using reverse complement of that query so	sednence.							
Lineage: Root(362 Details:	(29											
nsc h	Cample Domain	ie	Dhylim	2017	Sinholas	Order		Cubordor			9	
Т	-	Τ.	100% Firmicutes	100% Clostridia	Junciass 100%	Chetridiales	100%			Clostridiaceae	100% Acetivibrio	100%
3 A63	T			47% Clostridia	46%	Clostridiales	29%			Acidaminococcaceae	17% Acetonema	7%
1 A31	2		93% Proteobacteria	36% Gammaproteobacteria	13%	Thiotrichales	7%			Thiotrichaceae	7% Achromatium	%/
2 A22		Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	96% Actinobacteria	96% Acidimicrobidae	48% Acidimicrobiales	48%	Acidimicrobineae	48%	Acidimicrobiaceae	48% Acidimicrobium	48%
3 A10	A10-3.2.4 Bact	Bacteria	100% Acidobacteria	38% Acidobacteria	38%	Acidobacteriales	38%			Acidobacteriaceae	38% Acidobacterium	35%
1 A11	A11-1.3.5 Bact	Bacteria	100% Acidobacteria	51% Acidobacteria	51%	Acidobacteriales	91%			Acidobacteriaceae	51% Acidobacterium	51%
2 A12		Bacteria	90% Acidobacteria	35% Acidobacteria	35%	Acidobacteriales	35%			Acidobacteriaceae	35% Acidobacterium	34%
2 A32			100% Acidobacteria	65% Acidobacteria	%59	Acidobacteriales	%59			Acidobacteriaceae	65% Acidobacterium	28%
1 A5	1	Bacteria	100% Acidobacteria	62% Acidobacteria	62%	Acidobacteriales	62%			Acidobacteriaceae	62% Acidobacterium	%09
2 A5.			99% Acidobacteria	33% Acidobacteria	33%	Acidobacteriales	33%			Acidobacteriaceae	33% Acidobacterium	25%
		\neg	100% Acidobacteria	51% Acidobacteria	21%	Acidobacteriales	21%			Acidobacteriaceae	51% Acidobacterium	27%
		Bacteria	100% Acidobacteria	77% Acidobacteria	%12%	Acidobacteriales	77%			Acidobacteriaceae	77% Acidobacterium	%9/
3 A73		\top	99% Acidobacteria	37% Acidobacteria	37%	Acidobacteriales	37%			Acidobacteriaceae	37% Acidobacterium	29%
			100% Acidobacteria	40% Acidobacteria	40%		40%	-	7.20		40% Acidobacterium	23%
	A10-3.2.1 Bact	Dacteria	99% Actinobacteria	94% Actinobacteria	94% Actinobacteridae	75% Actinomycetales	15%	Frankineae	2000	Acidothermaceae	41% Acidothermus	41%
2 A22		Dacteria	100% Actinobacteria	70% Actinopacteria			7/10		25.0		120/ Acidothermus	120/
	T	Dacteria	37 % Actimopacteria	1000/ Alcharatachataia	1270 ACIIIIODACIEIIGAE		47%	LIAIIKIIIEAE	0/.07		1570 Acidomermus	1370
) A13		Bacteria		100% Alphanoteobacteria	100%	Phizobiales	0/001			Bradyrhizobiaceae	100% Alipia	18%
	T	Ractoria		37% Alphaprotechacteria	11%	Phizobiales	%4%			Bradyrhizohiaceae	5% Agromonas	20%
	T	Bacteria		37.% Apriaproteobacteria 34% Clostridia	32%	Chestridiales	25%			Acidaminococcaceae	21% Allisonella	%/
2 A72	T	Bacteria		37% Clostridia	34%	Clostridiales	28%			Acidaminococcaceae	14% Allisonella	9%
1 A10	_	Bacteria		17% Gammaproteobacteria	%8	Enterobacteriales	3%			Enterobacteriaceae	3% Alterococcus	3%
1 A10	A10-1.2.6 Bact	Bacteria	99% Proteobacteria	40% Gammaproteobacteria	18%	Enterobacteriales	11%			Enterobacteriaceae	11% Alterococcus	%6
3 A33	A33.2.1.4 Bact	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	23% Gammaproteobacteria	13%	Enterobacteriales	%9			Enterobacteriaceae	6% Alterococcus	%9
1 A81	A81.1.5 Bact	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	66% Gammaproteobacteria	47%	Enterobacteriales	47%			Enterobacteriaceae	47% Alterococcus	47%
2 A72		Bacteria		33% Clostridia	32%	Clostridiales	23%			Acidaminococcaceae	16% Anaeroarcus	%/
2 A1(90% Anaerolineae	%06	Anaerolinaeles	%06			Anaerolinaeceea	90% Anaerolinea	%06
3 A1	$^{+}$	\neg		100% Anaerolineae	100%	Anaerolinaeles	100%			Anaerolinaeceea	100% Anaerolinea	100%
3 A1		Bacteria		39% Anaerolineae	33%	Anaerolinaeles	33%			Anaerolinaeceea	33% Anaerolinea	33%
, AI	A11-3.3.3 Dact	$^{+}$	100% Chloreficial	100% Anaerollineae	100%	Anaerolinaeles	100%			Anaerolinaeceea	100% Anaerolinea	1000%
1 A1.		Bacteria		00% Anaerolineae	7000	Anaerolinaeles	0000			Anaerolinaeceea	99% Anaerolinea	000%
2 A33		Bacteria		20% Anaerolineae	20%	Anaerolinaeles	20%			Anaerolinaeceea	20% Anaerolinea	20%
1 A51		Bacteria		100% Anaerolineae	100%	Anaerolinaeles	100%			Anaerolinaeceea	100% Anaerolinea	100%
1 A51		Bacteria		99% Anaerolineae	%66	Anaerolinaeles	%66			Anaerolinaeceea	99% Anaerolinea	%66
2 A52		Bacteria	100% Chloroflexi	91% Anaerolineae	91%	Anaerolinaeles	91%			Anaerolinaeceea	91% Anaerolinea	91%
2 A52		Bacteria	100% Chloroflexi	97% Anaerolineae	%26	Anaerolinaeles	%26			Anaerolinaeceea	97% Anaerolinea	%26
3 A53		Bacteria	100% Chloroflexi	100% Anaerolineae	100%	Anaerolinaeles	100%			Anaerolinaeceea	100% Anaerolinea	100%
1 A7:		Bacteria		55% Anaerolineae	25%	Anaerolinaeles	25%			Anaerolinaeceea	55% Anaerolinea	22%
1 A8:	A81.1.2 Bact	Bacteria	100% Chloroflexi	100% Anaerolineae	100%	Anaerolinaeles	100%			Anaerolinaeceea	100% Anaerolinea	100%
		Bacteria		99% Anaerolineae	%66	Anaerolinaeles	%66			Anaerolinaeceea	99% Anaerolinea	%66
_	\neg	Bacteria	90% Firmicutes	39% Clostridia	38%	Clostridiales	26%				10% Anaeromusa	2%
1 A10		Bacteria		68% Deltaproteobacteria	%69	Myxococcales	23%	23% Cystobacterineae	11%			7%
1 A12	\neg	Bacteria			21%	Myxococcales	45%	42% Cystobacterineae	45%	Cystobacteraceae	42% Anaeromyxobacter	41%
λ Δ1;	A12-233 Bact	Bacteria	020/, Drotophactoria	070/ Daltamatanhan	/000	Management	7507	Croy O talk talk				

Sample Domain	۵	Phylim	Ë	366	_	SIDO BEE)rder					1	
A43.2.3.5 Bacteria	100%	100% Actinobacteria	57% A	Actinobacteria	57% F	Rubrobacteridae	33%	Rubrobacterales	33% Rubrobacterineae	erineae	33% Rubroba	Rubrobacteraceae	33% Conexibacter	31%
Bacteria	₹ %66	99% Actinobacteria	44% Ac	Actinobacteria	44% F	Rubrobacteridae	33%	Rubrobacterales	33% Rubrobacterineae	erineae	33% Rubroba	Rubrobacteraceae	33% Conexibacter	22%
Bacteria	_	100% Actinobacteria	97% A	Actinobacteria	97% ₽	Rubrobacteridae	%96	Rubrobacterales	96% Rubrobacterineae	erineae	96% Rubroba	Rubrobacteraceae	96% Conexibacter	29%
Bacteria	7 %66	99% Actinobacteria	85% Ac	Actinobacteria	85% F	Rubrobacteridae	85%	Rubrobacterales	85% Rubrobacterineae	erineae	85% Rubroba	Rubrobacteraceae	85% Conexibacter	78%
Bacteria	88% F	Proteobacteria	46% AI	Alphaproteobacteria	18%			Rhodospirillales	7%		Acetoba	Acetobacteraceae	7% Craurococcus	3%
Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria	28% AI	Alphaproteobacteria	12%			Rhodospirillales	11%		Acetoba	Acetobacteraceae	9% Craurococcus	7%
Bacteria		100% Proteobacteria	61% AI	61% Alphaproteobacteria	49%			Rhodospirillales	47%		Acetoba	Acetobacteraceae	31% Craurococcus	16%
Bacteria	99% F	Proteobacteria	64% AI	Alphaproteobacteria	33%			Rhodospirillales	32%		Acetoba	Acetobacteraceae	30% Craurococcus	13%
Bacteria	93%	Proteobacteria	42% AI	Alphaproteobacteria	38%			Rhodospirillales	37%		Acetoba	Acetobacteraceae	35% Craurococcus	10%
Bacteria	100%	Firmicutes	34% CI	Clostridia	32%			Clostridiales	22%		Peptoco	Peptococcaceae	9% Cryptanaerobacter	%6
Bacteria	100% F	Firmicutes	51% CI	Clostridia	49%			Clostridiales	41%		Peptoco	Peptococcaceae	16% Cryptanaerobacter	14%
Bacteria	100% F	Proteobacteria	100% B	Betaproteobacteria	100%			Burkholderiales	%26		Burkholo	Burkholderiaceae	59% Cupriavidus	28%
Bacteria	98% F	Proteobacteria	83% Be	Betaproteobacteria	74%			Burkholderiales	%69		Burkholc	Burkholderiaceae	38% Cupriavidus	20%
A10-1.1.3 Bacteria	100% F	Proteobacteria		Gammaproteobacteria	20%		Ė	Thiotrichales	16%		Piscirick	Piscirickettsiaceae	12% Cycloclasticus	12%
Bacteria	100% F	Proteobacteria	100% Be	Betaproteobacteria	100%			Rhodocyclales	94%		Rhodoc	Rhodocyclaceae	94% Dechlorosoma	61%
A52.2.3 Bacteria	99% F	Firmicutes	40% CI	Clostridia	38%			Clostridiales	76%		Peptoco	Peptococcaceae	9% Dehalobacter	9%
Bacteria	%66	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	72%			Syntrophobacterales	34%		Syntrophaceae	haceae	24% Desulfobacca	21%
Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria	92% De	Deltaproteobacteria	%68			Syntrophobacterales	51%		Syntrophaceae	haceae	32% Desulfobacca	56%
Bacteria	99% F	Proteobacteria	92 % Di	Deltaproteobacteria	31%			Desulfobacterales	12%		Desulfob	Desulfobacteraceae	12% Desulfobotulus	11%
Bacteria	%66	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	40%			Desulfobacterales	30%		Desulfob	Desulfobacteraceae	29% Desulfocella	27%
Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	25%			Desulfobacterales	19%		Desultob	Desulfobacteraceae	19% Desulfocella	16%
A10-1.2.7 Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria	94% De	Deltaproteobacteria	91%			Desulfovibrionales	36%		Desulfoh	Desulfohalobiaceae	21% Desulfonatronovibrio	15%
A11-1.3.2 Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	22%			Desulfovibrionales	%6		Desulfor	Desulfohalobiaceae	8% Desulfonatronovibrio	8%
Bacteria	100% F	Proteobacteria	36% De	Deltaproteobacteria	28%			Desulfovibrionales	25%		Desulfor	Desulfohalobiaceae	18% Desulfonauticus	18%
	%66	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	10%			Desulfovibrionales	4%		Desulfoh	Desulfohalobiaceae	4% Desulfonauticus	3%
	%86	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	%99			Desulfobacterales	45%		Desnifob	Desulfobacteraceae		14%
A12-1.2.3 Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria	100% De	Deltaproteobacteria	100%			Desulfobacterales	%66		Desulfob	Desulfobacteraceae	99% Desulforegula	%66
Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	45%			Desulfobacterales	18%		Desnifob	Desulfobacteraceae	15% Desulforegula	14%
	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	31%			Desulfobacterales	22%		Desnifob	Desulfobacteraceae		%6
A43.2.3.4 Bacteria		Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	21%			Desulfobacterales	16%		Desulfob	Desulfobacteraceae	16% Desulforegula	15%
Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	%99			Desulfobacterales	28%		Desulfob	Desulfobacteraceae		14%
	%66	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	75%			Desulfobacterales	30%		Desulfob	Desulfobacteraceae	29% Desulforegula	78%
	96% F	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	13%			Syntrophobacterales	12%		Syntropl	Syntrophobacteraceae	12% Desulforhabdus	%
A11-2.1.2 Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	81%			Syntrophobacterales	43%		Syntropl	Syntrophobacteraceae		16%
Bacteria	100%	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	95%			Syntrophobacterales	45%		Syntropl	Syntrophobacteraceae		31%
Bacteria	%86	Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	76%			Syntrophobacterales	%6		Syntrop	Syntrophobacteraceae	8% Desulforhabdus	%/
Bacteria		Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	71%			Desulfobacterales	38%		Desnifob	Desulfobacteraceae		50%
Bacteria		Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	%09			Syntrophobacterales	28%		Syntropl	Syntrophobacteraceae		27%
Bacteria		Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	32%			Syntrophobacterales	19%		Syntropi	Syntrophobacteraceae		12%
Dacteria		Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria	31%			Syntrophobacterales	10%		Syntropr	Syntrophobacteraceae		4 %
A65.2.4 Dacteria		Proteobacteria	00% 00%	Destaproteobacteria	13%			Syntrophobacterales	1970		Syntropr	Syntrophobacteraceae	12% Desultowinga	0,71
A11.2.3.3 Dacteria	100%	Dacteroidetes		Dacteroldetes	0470			Dacteroidales	0470		Porphyre	Porphyromonadaceae		20%
+		Actinohacteria		Actinohacteria		Coriobacteridae	64%	Coriobacteriales	64% Coriobacterineae	pringap	64% Coriobac	Coriobacteriaceae	64% Fornerthella	42%
Bacteria		Proteobacteria		Deltaproteobacteria			_	Myxococcales		tineae		Nannocystaceae		15%
A10-1.3.4 Bacteria		Firmicutes		Clostridia	%99			Clostridiales	44%		Clostridiaceae	aceae		13%
A11-2.3.1 Bacteria	100% F	Firmicutes	57% CI	Clostridia	%99			Clostridiales	%09		Clostridiaceae	aceae	23% Faecalibacterium	20%
-		Firmicutes		Clostridia	94%			Clostridiales	45%		Clostridiaceae	aceae		25%
\vdash		Firmicutes		lostridia	31%			Clostridiales	27%		Clostridiaceae	aceae	16% Faecalibacterium	14%
A32.2.3 Bacteria		Firmicutes	, 0	lostridia	47%			Clostridiales	42%		Clostridiaceae	aceae		27%
	100% F	100% Firmicutes	0	Clostridia	44%			Clostridiales	35%		Clostridiaceae	aceae		21%
Bacteria	100%	Firmicutes	38% CI	lostridia	%9E			Chetridialee	300%		Clouderid	00000	200/ Eggstilhagtarium	470/
					2			Coomidiano	0/70		Clostilalaceae	aceae	Z0 % L'aecalibactellulli	11.76

100% Firmicutes					, mm,		
- Control	66% Clostridia	64%	Clostridiales	%09	Clostridiaceae	35% Faecalibacterium	30%
calles	42% Clostridia	41%	Clostridiales	40%	Clostridiaceae	16% Faecalibacterium	13%
100% Firmicutes	39% Clostridia	39%	Clostridiales	39%	Clostridiaceae	24% Faecalibacterium	24%
99% Firmicutes	35% Clostridia	32%	Clostridiales	30%	Clostridiaceae	15% Faecalibacterium	%9
Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria		Rhizobiales	25%	Hyphomicrobiaceae	45% Filomicrobium	40%
Proteobacteria	95% Gammaproteobacteria	%88	Pseudomonadales	72%	Pseudomonadaceae	61% Flavimonas	49%
Bacteroidetes	100% Flavobacteria	100%	Flavobacteriales	100%	Flavobacteriaceae	100% Flavobacterium	100%
Proteobacteria	45% Gammaproteobacteria	17%	Xanthomonadales	%2	Xanthomonadaceae	7% Fulvimonas	9%
Firmicutes	31% Clostridia	19%	Thermoanaerobacteriales	%6 s	Thermoanaerobacteriaceae	at 8% Gelria	%8
Planctomycetes	87% Planctomycetacia	%28	Planctomycetales	81%	Planctomycetaceae	87% Gemmata	%02
100% Gemmatimonadetes	83% Gemmatimonadetes	83%	Gemmatimonadales	83%	Gemmatimonadaceae	83% Gemmatimonas	83%
Gemmatimonadetes	76% Gemmatimonadetes	%92	Gemmatimonadales	%92	Gemmatimonadaceae	76% Gemmatimonas	%9/
Gemmatimonadetes		%89	Gemmatimonadales	%89	Gemmatimonadaceae	68% Gemmatimonas	%89
Gemmatimonadetes	75% Gemmatimonadetes	75%	Gemmatimonadales	75%	Gemmatimonadaceae	75% Gemmatimonas	75%
Gemmatimonadetes	80% Gemmatimonadetes	%08	Gemmatimonadales	%08	Gemmatimonadaceae	80% Gemmatimonas	80%
Gemmatimonadetes	50% Gemmatimonadetes	20%	Gemmatimonadales	20%	Gemmatimonadaceae	50% Gemmatimonas	20%
Gemmatimonadetes	63% Gemmatimonadetes	63%	Gemmatimonadales	63%	Gemmatimonadaceae	63% Gemmatimonas	63%
Gemmatimonadetes		%89	Gemmatimonadales	%89	Gemmatimonadaceae		%89
Gemmatimonadetes	59% Gemmatimonadetes	%69	Gemmatimonadales	29%	Gemmatimonadaceae	59% Gemmatimonas	29%
Gemmatimonadetes	73% Gemmatimonadetes	73%	Gemmatimonadales	73%	Gemmatimonadaceae	73% Gemmatimonas	73%
Gemmatimonadetes	41% Gemmatimonadetes	41%	Gemmatimonadales	41%	Gemmatimonadaceae	41% Gemmatimonas	41%
100% Proteobacteria	100% Deltaproteobacteria	100%	Desulfuromonales	100%	Geobacteraceae	51% Geobacter	46%
Proteobacteria	100% Deltaproteobacteria	100%	Desulfuromonales	100%	Geobacteraceae	96% Geobacter	91%
Proteobacteria	100% Deltaproteobacteria	%66	Desulfuromonales	%66		78% Geobacter	%02
Proteobacteria	98% Deltaproteobacteria	%06	Myxococcales	90% Nannocystineae	88% Haliangiaceae	87% Haliangium	87%
Bacteroidetes	67% Sphingobacteria	%09	Sphingobacteriales	%09	Saprospiraceae	52% Haliscomenobacter	38%
Bacteroidetes	29% Sphingobacteria	_	Sphingobacteriales	78%	Saprospiraceae	25% Haliscomenobacter	20%
Proteobacteria	99% Gammaproteobacteria	_	Chromatiales	%09	Chromatiaceae	46% Halochromatium	37%
100% Proteobacteria	56% Gammaproteobacteria	_	Chromatiales	21%	Chromatiaceae	17% Halochromatium	10%
100% Firmicutes		23%	Halanaerobiales	14%	Halanaerobiaceae		%6
Firmicutes	30% Clostridia	28%	Halanaerobiales	12%	Halanaerobiaceae		11%
100% Proteobacteria	53% Deltaproteobacteria	44%	Desulturellales	14%	Desulturellaceae	14% Hippea	14%
100% Proteobacteria	56% Deltaproteobacteria	47%	Desulfurellales	23%	Desulfurellaceae	23% Hippea	23%
100 % Proteobacteria	54% Deltaproteobacteria	30%	Desulfurellales	32%	Desulfurellaceae	22% Hinnea	22%
100% Acidobacteria	30% Acidobacteria	30%	Acidobacteriales	30%	Acidobacteriaceae		16%
100% Acidobacteria	57% Acidobacteria	25%	Acidobacteriales	21%	Acidobacteriaceae	57% Holophaga	20%
Acidobacteria	34% Acidobacteria	34%	Acidobacteriales	34%	Acidobacteriaceae	34% Holophaga	20%
100% Acidobacteria	63% Acidobacteria	63%	Acidobacteriales	63%	Acidobacteriaceae	63% Holophaga	41%
99% Proteobacteria	39% Gammaproteobacteria		Xanthomonadales	%8	Xanthomonadaceae	8% Hydrocarboniphaga	8%
100% Proteobacteria	31% Gammaproteobacteria		Xanthomonadales	19%	Xanthomonadaceae	19% Hydrocarboniphaga	12%
Aquificae	26% Aquificae	76%	Aquificales	76%	Aquificaceae	24% Hydrogenivirga	21%
Proteobacteria	100% Betaproteobacteria	100%	Burkholderiales	100%	Comamonadaceae	100% Hydrogenophaga	86%
Proteobacteria	88% Betaproteobacteria	72%	Burkholderiales	62%	Comamonadaceae	34% Hylemonella	22%
Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria	100%	Rhizobiales	100%	Hyphomicrobiaceae	100% Hyphomicrobium	91%
Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria	100%	Rhizobiales	100%	Hyphomicrobiaceae	100% Hyphomicrobium	21%
100% Planctomycetes	34% Planctomycetacia	34%	Planctomycetales	34%	Planctomycetaceae	34% Isosphaera	34%
100% Planctomycetes	35% Planctomycetacia	35%	Planctomycetales	35%	Planctomycetaceae	35% Isosphaera	35%
Proteobacteria	86% Deltaproteobacteria	72%	Desulfovibrionales	78%	Desulfovibrionaceae	26% Lawsonia	76%
98% Lentisphaerae	30% Lentisphaerae	30%	Lentisphaerales	26%	Lentisphaeraceae	26% Lentisphaera	26%
99% Lentisphaerae	33% Lentisphaerae	33%	Lentisphaerales	20%	Lentisphaeraceae	20% Lentisphaera	20%

Depth	Sample	Domain	Phylum	Class	Subclass	Order	Suborder	Family	Cenus	
	A10-3.3.7	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	100% Actinobacteria	100% Actinobacteridae	Actinobacteridae 100% Actinomycetales	100% Micromonosporineae	49% Micromonosporaceae	49% Longispora	45%
2	A11-2.2.1	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Gammaproteobacteria	100%	Xanthomonadales	100%		100% Lysobacter	%09
3	A12-3.3.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Gammaproteobacteria	%96	Xanthomonadales	93%	Xanthomonadaceae	93% Lysobacter	49%
3	A11-3.3.2	Bacteria	97% Firmicutes	28% Clostridia	75%	Thermoanaerobacteriales	-	Thermoanaerobacteriacea	ac 9% Mahella	%/
2	A10-2.2.1	Bacteria	99% Proteobacteria	46% Deltaproteobacteria	38%	Desulfuromonales	18%	Desulfuromonaceae	15% Malonomonas	15%
2	A10-2.2.5	Bacteria		54% Deltaproteobacteria	45%	Desulfuromonales	24%	Desulfuromonaceae		18%
2	A22.2.3.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	60% Deltaproteobacteria	29%	Desulfuromonales	16%	Desulfuromonaceae	15% Malonomonas	15%
-	A31.2.3.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	86% Deltaproteobacteria	84%	Desulfuromonales	35%	Desulfuromonaceae	33% Malonomonas	20%
2	A62.3.2	Bacteria		39% Deltaproteobacteria	14%	Desulfuromonales	%9	Desulfuromonaceae		%9
1	A31.2.3.3	Bacteria	100% Deinococcus-Thermus	34% Deinococci	34%	Thermales	34%	Thermaceae	34% Marinithermus	26%
2	A52.1.3	Bacteria	99% Deinococcus-Thermus	23% Deinococci	23%	Thermales	23%	Thermaceae	23% Marinithermus	16%
2	A32.2.1.1	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria	100%	Rhizobiales	100%	Phyllobacteriaceae	96% Mesorhizobium	71%
-	A91.1.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Gammaproteobacteria	74%	Methylococcales	33%	Methylococcaceae	33% Methylococcus	32%
	A51.1.4	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	98% Actinobacteria	98% Actinobacteridae	98% Actinomycetales	97% Propionibacterineae	88% Propionibacteriaceae	72% Microlunatus	%09
N/A	SI6.2.5	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	100% Actinobacteria	100% Actinobacteridae 100%		100% Propionibacterineae	100% Propionibacteriaceae	86% Microlunatus	%98
-	A21.2.1.1	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria	100%	Rhizobiales	93%	Methylobacteriaceae	48% Microvirga	48%
3	A53.1.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria	100%	Rhizobiales	87%	Methylobacteriaceae	62% Microvirga	62%
-	A31.2.2.3	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	100% Actinobacteria	100% Actinobacteridae	100% Actinomycetales	100% Corynebacterineae	98% Mycobacteriaceae	94% Mycobacterium	94%
N/A	SI6.3.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Gammaproteobacteria	%95	Oceanospirillales	76%	Oceanospirillaceae	12% Neptunomonas	%9
2	A12.1.4	Bacteria	99% Proteobacteria	62% Gammaproteobacteria	30%	Chromatiales	17%	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	15% Nitrococcus	%9
2	A12.3.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	99% Gammaproteobacteria	%59	Chromatiales	24%	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	13% Nitrococcus	9%
-	A51.2.8	Bacteria	99% Proteobacteria	87% Gammaproteobacteria	77%	Chromatiales	43%	Chromatiaceae	38% Nitrosococcus	15%
3	A63.3.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Betaproteobacteria	•	Nitrosomonadales	100%	Nitrosomonadaceae	100% Nitrosospira	100%
2	A10-2.1.2	Bacteria	100% Nitrospira	100% Nitrospira	100%	Nitrospirales	100%	Nitrospiraceae	100% Nitrospira	100%
-	A11-1.2.3	Bacteria	100% Nitrospira	99% Nitrospira	%66	Nitrospirales	%66	Nitrospiraceae	99% Nitrospira	%66
3	A11-3.3.3	Bacteria		100% Nitrospira	100%	Nitrospirales	100%	Nitrospiraceae	100% Nitrospira	100%
_	A12-1.1.5	Bacteria		28% Nitrospira	28%	Nitrospirales	28%	Nitrospiraceae	28% Nitrospira	28%
2	A22.2.2.4	Bacteria	100% Nitrospira	100% Nitrospira	100%	Nitrospirales	100%	Nitrospiraceae	100% Nitrospira	100%
3	A53.1.2	Bacteria	100% Nitrospira	100% Nitrospira	100%	Nitrospirales	100%	Nitrospiraceae	100% Nitrospira	100%
-	A91.3.3			100% Nitrospira						100%
2 2	A12-2.1.3	_		100% Actinobacteria	Actinobacteridae	100% Actinomycetales	100% Propionibacterineae	99% Nocardioidaceae		98%
7	A12-2.1.4	-		36% Alphaproteobacteria	71%	Kickettslales	14%	Incertae sedis 4		14%
m (A12-3.3.1	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Alphaproteobacteria	%86	Rickettsiales	63%	Incertae sedis 4		97.9
7 //W	CIC 4 4	Dacteria		03% Alphaproteobacteria	3970	Rickettslales Diekettslales	35%	Incertae sedis 4	26% Odyssella	%10
A/N	A20.0.0	Dacteria	100% Proteobacteria	93.70 Alphiapioteobacteria	0.070	Nickettslales	20.70	Iliceltae sedis 4	ZO70 ODJSSEIIA	0,07
7 6	A32.2.50	Bacteria	100% Genera incertae sedis OP 10	-					0110	70%
, (A11.2 1 3	Bartaria	99% Genera incertae sedis OP11	_					001	95%
2 6	A82.3.2	Bacteria		-	%99	Burkholderiales	%99	Comamonadaceae	24% Ottowia	%
-	A11-1.2.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	56% Alphaproteobacteria	30%	Rhodobacterales	12%	Rhodobacteraceae		9%
_	A21.2.1.3	Bacteria	100% Firmicutes	40% Clostridia	30%	Clostridiales	14%	Acidaminococcaceae	5% Papillibacter	9%
2	A72.1.5	Bacteria	98% Proteobacteria	52% Betaproteobacteria	30%	Burkholderiales	21%	Burkholderiaceae	12% Paucimonas	%9
-	A71.3.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	91% Alphaproteobacteria	%68	Rhizobiales	%98	Hyphomicrobiaceae	69% Pedomicrobium	23%
1	A51.2.7	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Deltaproteobacteria	100%	Desulfuromonales	100%	Desulfuromonaceae	89% Pelobacter	85%
3	A63.2.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Deltaproteobacteria	100%	Desulfuromonales	%26	Desulfuromonaceae	97% Pelobacter	28%
-	A11.2.2.3	Bacteria	100% Firmicutes	87% Clostridia	83%	Clostridiales	94%	Peptococcaceae	26% Pelotomaculum	76%
3	A43.2.1.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	44% Deltaproteobacteria	76%	Bdellovibrionales	16%	Bacteriovoracaee	15% Peredibacter	15%
2	A72.1.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	53% Deltaproteobacteria	%09	Bdellovibrionales	70%	Bacteriovoracaceae		20%
2	A72.3.1	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Betaproteobacteria	100%	Burkholderiales	41.%	Alcaligenaceae	25% Pigmentiphaga	24%
2	A12-2.3.2		100% Planctomycetes	100% Planctomycetacia	100%	Planctomycetales	100%			%66
	A11.2.2.5	_	100% Proteobacteria	82% Deltaproteobacteria	78%	Myxococcales	70% Nannocystineae	66% Nannocystaceae	40% Plesiocystis	33%
-	A71 2 1	Bacteria	100% Protechanteria	100% Alphanroteobacteria	100%	Rhizohiales	100%	Phyllobacteriaceae	98% Peandaminoharter	62%

Depth	Sample	Domain	Phylum		Class	SUDCIASS	SS	Order		Suborder		Family	Selles	
2	A22 2 2 1	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	-	%26		Xanthomonadales	93%			Xanthomonadaceae	93% Pseudoxanthomonas	43%
2	A82.2.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	48%	_	75%		Chromatiales	22%			Chromatiaceae	20% Rhabdochromatium	7%
N/A	SI5.1.2	Bacteria	99% Proteobacteria	999	99% Alphaproteobacteria	%26		Rhodospirillales	%59			Rhodospirillaceae	65% Rhodocista	48%
3	A93.3.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	100% Alphaproteobacteria	100%		Rhizobiales	100%			Hyphomicrobiaceae	64% Rhodoplanes	64%
2	A11-2.3.4	Bacteria	97% Proteobacteria	31%	31% Alphaproteobacteria	12%		Rhodospirillales	%9			Acetobacteraceae	5% Rhodovarius	4%
1	A10-1.2.2	Bacteria	100% Bacteroidetes	%26	% Flavobacteria	35%		Flavobacteriales	35%			Flavobacteriaceae	25% Robiginitalea	%6
3	A12-3.1.2	Bacteria	100% Bacteroidetes	%86	% Flavobacteria	41%		Flavobacteriales	41%			Flavobacteriaceae	37% Robiginitalea	14%
-	A11-1.1.3	Bacteria	100% Chloroflexi	38%	% Chloroflexi	30%		Chloroflexales	30%			Chloroflexaceae	30% Roseiflexus	30%
	A61.1.2	Bacteria	94% Chloroflexi	23%	% Chloroflexi	23%		Chloroflexales	23%			Chloroflexaceae	23% Roseiflexus	23%
N/A	SI5.3.2	Bacteria	99% Chloroflexi	41%	% Chloroflexi	41%		Chloroflexales	41%			Chloroflexaceae	41% Roseiflexus	41%
2	A12.1.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%99	_	%99		Rhodobacterales	92%			Rhodobacteraceae	55% Roseivirga	92%
2	A12.2.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	93%	% Alphaproteobacteria	53%		Rhodobacterales	93%			Rhodobacteraceae	53% Roseivirga	93%
-	A12-1.1.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	100%		Burkholderiales	100%			Incertae sedis 5	82% Rubrivivax	41%
2	A32.2.3.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	100%		Burkholderiales	%66			Incertae sedis 5	72% Rubrivivax	41%
N/A	SI6.1.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	100%		Burkholderiales	%66			Incertae sedis 5	76% Rubrivivax	35%
3	A11-3.2.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	%66		Burkholderiales	%88			Incertae sedis 5	76% Schlegelella	43%
3	A13.1.8		100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	%96		Burkholderiales	77%			Incertae sedis 5		29%
2	A32.2.3.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%		%66		Burkholderiales	%96			Incertae sedis 5	67% Schlegelella	23%
-	A51.1.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	%26		Burkholderiales	77%			Incertae sedis 5	50% Schlegelella	40%
-	A51.2.6	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	100%		Burkholderiales	%86			Incertae sedis 5	58% Schlegelella	29%
2	A52.1.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	% Betaproteobacteria	100%		Burkholderiales	100%			Incertae sedis 5	46% Schlegelella	76%
	A71.1.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%96	_	91%		Burkholderiales	73%			Incertae sedis 5	45% Schlegelella	40%
3	A73.2.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	100%		Burkholderiales	%26			Incertae sedis 5		41%
2	A82.3.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	%26		Burkholderiales	84%			Incertae sedis 5	44% Schlegelella	35%
2	A92.2.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	95%		Burkholderiales	74%		_	Incertae sedis 5		41%
2	A92.2.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	_	91%		Burkholderiales	77%			Incertae sedis 5		37%
3	A93.1.5	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	% Betaproteobacteria	%86		Burkholderiales	88%		_	Incertae sedis 5		43%
3	A93.2.3	Bacteria		100%	_	100%			%66			Incertae sedis 5		28%
3	A63.1.4	Bacteria		100%			Actinobacteridae 10	100% Actinomycetales	%66	Corynebacterineae	85% (Gordoniaceae		92%
-	A11.2.3.1	Bacteria		%66	_	%86		Syntrophobacterales	%09			Syntrophaceae		34%
-	A11.2.3.4	Bacteria		%58	_	%22		Syntrophobacterales	40%			Syntrophaceae		20%
-	A21.2.3.2	Bacteria		%66	_	%66		Syntrophobacterales	25%			Syntrophaceae		31%
-	A21.2.3.3	Bacteria		%26	% Deltaproteobacteria	%26		Syntrophobacterales	45%			Syntrophaceae		21%
3	A33.1.3	Bacteria		91%	_	%88		Syntrophobacterales	39%			Syntrophaceae		21%
2	A42.3.8	Bacteria		100%		100%		Syntrophobacterales	23%			Syntrophaceae		35%
2	A82.1.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%96			-		38%			Syntrophaceae		25%
2	A10-2.3.3	Bacteria		48%			+		35%			Kubrobacteraceae		21%
_	A11-1.3.4	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	75%			-		64%			Kubrobacteraceae		37%
	A13.3.8	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	%¢/	75% Actinobacteria		-		64%		64%	Kubrobacteraceae	64% Solirubrobacter	49%
7	A64.0.0	Dacteria	100% Actinopacteria	4000/	% Actinobacteria	95% Rubrob	Rubrobacteridae of	09% Rubrobacterales	4000/	Kubrobactermeae	40004	Rubrobacteraceae	4000/ Colimbrohaster	000%
- 6	A63.2.5	Bacteria	99% Actinohacteria	%001	% Actinobacteria		-		45%			Duhrohacteraceae		%90
, ,	A92.3.3	Bacteria	100% Actinobacteria	6U6			-		87%		87%	Ruhrohacteraceae		76%
-	A71.3.3	Bacteria		100%	% Alphaproteobacteria		-		%86			Sphingomonadaceae		47%
3	A73.1.4	Bacteria		29%		25%		Clostridiales	15%			Clostridiaceae		7%
_	A11.2.1.2	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%69		41%		Myxococcales	24%	Cystobacterineae	21% (Cystobacteraceae	20% Stigmatella	13%
	A11-3.3.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100%	% Deltaproteobacteria	100%		Myxococcales	100%	Cystobacterineae		Cystobacteraceae	100% Stigmatella	31%
2	A12.2.2	Bacteria		48%	_	43%		Myxococcales	23%		23% (Cystobacteraceae		%/
33	A43.2.3.3	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%92	_	%02		Myxococcales	45%	Cystobacterineae	36%	Cystobacteraceae	29% Stigmatella	18%
3	A63.3.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%66	% Deltaproteobacteria	%86		Myxococcales	45%	Cystobacterineae	44% (Cystobacteraceae	44% Stigmatella	24%
	A71.2.4	Bacteria	100% Proteobacteria	%69	_	32%		Myxococcales	20%	20% Cystobacterineae	18% (Cystobacteraceae	10% Stigmatella	%6
3	A23.2.5	Bacteria	93% Proteobacteria	29%	_	11%		Aeromonadales	3%			Succinivibrionaceae		7%
-	A7114	Bacteria	99% Drotochactoria	38%	% Encilonprotochactoria	240/		Communication	100/		_	I office heart and a state of		1001

	8%	21%	39%	%02	24%	10%	24%	76%		17%	27%	27%	36%	40%	%09	30%	34%	39%	47%	4%	36%	27%	32%	12%	22%	15%	31%	11%	999	20%	%2	2%	40%	25%	88%	45%	28%	47%	20%	71%	27%	10%	%6	77%	64%	13%
	8% Sutterella	49% Swaminathania	54% Tepidimonas	77% Tepidimonas	28% Thermanaeromonas	14% Thermanaeromonas	24% Thermodesulfobium	26% Thermodesulfobium	35% Thermodesulforhabdus		53% Thermoleophilum	33% Thiobacter				36% Inlobacter 71% Thiobacter			54% Thiobacter	10% Thiorhodococcus		30% Thiorhodospira	20% Thiorhodospira				33% Tistrella		//% listrella		7% Trichlorobacter	6% Variovorax	40% Verrucomicrobium	35% Verrucomicrobium	88% Verrucomicrobium	45% Verrucomicrobium	28% Verrucomicrobium	47% Verrucomicrobium	50% Verrucomicrobium	71% Verrucomicrobium	27% Victivallis	10% Waddlia	10% Xenohaliotis	77% Xiphinematobacter	64% Xiphinematobacter	14% Xylanıbacterium
Family	Alcaligenaceae	Acetobacteraceae	Incertae sedis 5	Incertae sedis 5	Thermoanaerobacteriacea	Thermoanaerobacteriacea (Thermodesulfobiaceae	Thermodesulfobiaceae	Syntrophobacteraceae		53% Rubrobacteraceae	Incertae sedis 5			Incertae sedis 5	Incertae sedis 5				Chromatiaceae	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	Ectothiorhodospiraceae	Rhodospirillaceae	Rhodospirillaceae	Rhodospirillaceae	Khodospirillaceae	Geobacteraceae	Geobacteraceae			Vernicomicrohiaceae					Verrucomicrobiaceae	Verrucomicrobiaceae	Victivallaceae	Waddliaceae	Anaplasmataceae	Xiphinematobacteriaceae		35% Promicromonosporaceae
Suborder	11%	92%	100%	%86	28%	16%	25%	27%	36%		53% Rubrobacterineae	%09	84%	%58	74%	49%	%68	%26	%89	11%	45%	51%	38%	27%	32%	23%	91%	11%	86%	30%	7%	2%	62%	%26	%06	%89	%89	52%	%8/	82%	27%	18%	10%	%86	75%	44% Micrococcineae
Order	Burkholderiales	Rhodospirillales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Thermoanaerobacteriales	Thermoanaerobacteriales	Thermoanaerobacteriales	Thermoanaerobacteriales	Syntrophobacterales		53% Rubrobacterales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Burkholderiales	Chromatiales	Chromatiales	Chromatiales	Chromatiales	Chromatiales	Chromatiales	Rhodospirillales	Rhodospirillales	Rhodospirillales	Khodospirillales	Desulfuromonales	Desulfuromonales	Burkholderiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Vernicomicrobiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Verrucomicrobiales	Victivallales	Chlamydiales	Rickettsiales	Verrucomicrobiales		45% Actinomycetales
Subclass	15%	81%	100%	%66	92%	34%	39%	45%	39%		Rubrobacteridae	100%	%86	92%	100%	98%	%86	100%	100%	21%	%96	95%	83%	38%	81%	27%	54%	15%	%001	78%	17%	16%	62%	27%	%06	%89	%89	52%	/8% %8/	82%	28%	18%	14%	%86	A	66% Actinobacteridae
	 Betaproteobacteria 		Betaproteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria	Clostridia	Clostridia	Clostridia	Clostridia	Deltaproteobacteria		Actinobacteria	Betaproteobacteria		Betaproteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria	Betaproteobacteria .			Betaproteobacteria	Gammaproteobacteria		Gammaproteobacteria	Gammaproteobacteria	Gammanroteobacteria	Gammaproteobacteria	56% Alphaproteobacteria	90% Alphaproteobacteria	1		35% Deltaproteobacteria	46% Deltaproteobacteria			Verricomicrobiae	Verrucomicrobiae		Verrucomicrobiae		Verrucomicrobiae	Verrucomicrobiae		Chlamydiae				66% Actinobacteria
		%88 88%	_		28%	34%	39%	41%		21%		a 100%				100%						`	38%											97% sir					018 /8%						.ea	
Phylum	100% Proteobacteria	95% Proteobacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Proteobacteria	100% Firmicutes	98% Firmicutes	100% Firmicutes	98% Firmicutes	97% Proteobacteria	100% Firmicutes		100% Proteobacteria				100% Proteobacteria			100% Proteobacteria	99% Proteobacteria			100% Proteobacteria			100% Proteobacteria		94% Proteobacteria	100% Proteobactena			88% Proteobacteria	100% Verrucomicrobia	100% Vernicomicrobia	100% Verrucomicrobia	100% Verrucomicrobia		100% Verrucomicrobia	100% Verrucomicrobia	100% Verrucomicrobia		99% Chlamydiae	84% Proteobacteria	100% Verrucomicrobia	100% Verrucomicrobia	100% Actinobacteria
_		I.1 Bacteria	_	3.2 Bacteria			3.5 Bacteria				_	2.2.4 Bacteria			Ť	2.5 Dacteria	\top		.5 Bacteria	1.5 Bacteria			2.3.1 Bacteria		T	-	_		1.4 Bacteria	2			1.3.3 Bacteria	_	_				2.3 Bacteria		_	П	4		\top	23 Bacteria
Depth Sample	A11-2.2.4	A83.1.1	A32.2.1.3	A83.3.2	A11-3.1.4	A71.2.5	A53.3.5	A92.3.4	A81.3.2	A91.1.3	A33.2.3.	A11.2.2.4	A12-3.2.3	A33.2.2.5	A42.1.7	A52.2.5	A92.1.3	A93.2.1	SI6.3.5	A61.1.5	A11-1.1.6	A21.2.2.2	A43.2.3.1	A82 3 1	A91 1 1	A10-2.3.1	A31.2.1.4	A63.1.5	A83.1.4	A21.2.1.2	SI6.1.3	A10-2.1.3	A10-1.3.3	A12-3.2.2 A12-3.2.5	A31222	A41.2.6	A42.2.8	A52.3.4	A7223	A92.3.2	A10-2.1.1	A73.3.2	A11-2.1.4	A42.2.7	SI6.3.3	A23.2.3

Appendix P. Primer Design, Electrophoresis, Quantifying DNA with Spectrophotometer, Cloning, Sequencing, and Sequence Analysis

Primer Design

The 16S rRNA gene sequence is about 1,550 bp long and is composed of both variable and conserved regions (Baker, Smith, & Cowan, 2003; Clarridge, 2004). The gene is large enough to provide distinguishing and statistically valid measurements. Choosing the correct primer is dependent on the research criteria. For example, if a specific genus of bacteria is being sought then only sequences unique to that bacteria are needed. However, for this study conserved sequences are required. Conserved sequences are sequences found in many bacterial species. Some conserved sequences are considered "universal" and can be found across specific sequences of 16S rDNA amongst all species of bacteria. Universal primers are usually chosen as complementary to the conserved regions at the beginning of the gene and at either the 540-bp region or at the end of the 16S sequence; the sequence of the variable region in between is used for the comparative taxonomy (Clarridge, 2004). However, research has shown that primers designed to be complementary to conserved regions of the groups present in the phylogenetic tree are not necessarily complementary to all those that exist in the database today (Baker, Smith, & Cowan, 2003). Most primers are 17-30 bp in length and separated by amplified region dictated by primer selection (Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000).

As a rule of thumb, primers should generally be 16-24 nucleotides long with closely matched melting temperatures (less than 5 °C difference), avoid runs of identical nucleotides, avoid a 3'-end T, and have at least a 5 base match at the 3' end. The melting point of an oligonucleotide is the temperature at which it dissociates from a complementary sequence and is closely tied to the estimated annealing temperature. The annealing temperature dictates how efficiently the primer binds to the complementary target region. If it is too high the primer will

not anneal, too low and they will anneal to non-target regions. Both primers used should have similar melting temperatures (T_m). An estimate of melting temperature can be attained using the below equation (Marchesi, 2001):

$$T_m = 4(G+C) + 2(A+T)$$

The G+C content has a greater effect on melting temperature due to the three hydrogen bonds between these bases vice two between A+T (Pepper & Dowd, 2002), thus DNA having higher G+C content requires more energy (higher temperature) to denature.

Avoiding runs of identical nucleotides is necessary in order to ensure that the primers anneal at different sites on the DNA. If complementary bases are present in the primers then the researcher runs the risk of producing a "primer dimer" (S. A. Smith, 2005).

The use of degenerate primers may also improve amplifying the template DNA when the exact nucleotide sequence is unknown or contains mismatches to possible primers.

Because the position of the primers within a genome defines the size of the amplification product, this size can be compared to DNA standards using gel electrophoresis.

Electrophoresis

Gel electrophoresis is a technique used for viewing, sizing, and even quantifying DNA molecules. An agarose gel is made as outlined in Appendix E. DNA samples are loaded into prepared wells, along with a known standard (ladder) and negative control. Voltage is applied to the gel, which causes the DNA to migrate toward the positively charged anode due to the DNA's negatively charged phosphates. Larger DNA fragments of higher molecular weight in base pairs (bp) migrate slower than smaller ones, thus enabling separation of DNA fragments by size.

Ethidium bromide (EtBr) is a DNA intercolating agent, which binds to DNA and fluoresces under UV light; thus, allowing visualization of the DNA under ultraviolet (UV) light and comparison to ladders (standards of known size) that run parallel on the prepared gel (Maier,

Pepper, & Gerba, 2000). If bands are present in the correct location, this confirms that the specified organism or functional gene is present in the PCR product. The brightness of the band of the extracted DNA on the agarose gel also serves as an indication DNA concentration.

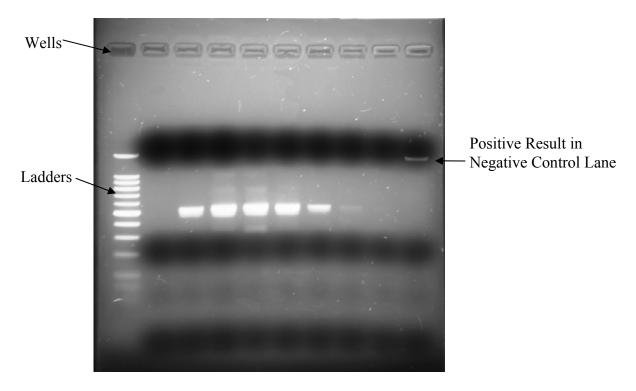


Figure 20. Agarose Gel Image of DNA. Left-most lane contains DNA ladder; right-most contains negative control showing positive results.

Quantifying DNA with Spectrophotometer

DNA purity and concentrations in the template DNA and amplified PCR product can be estimated using a spectrophotometer; this is a useful tool in ascertaining problems with PCR amplification and ensuring proper DNA concentration when loading samples or preparing reactions. UV wavelength absorbance ratios are used to determine ultimate DNA purity and concentrations. When DNA is extracted from samples, some protein typically remains in the DNA solution; protein is tightly bound to DNA and complete removal of protein is not always possible (S. A. Smith, 2005). Both protein and DNA absorb UV light, but they have different absorbance curves. DNA's peak absorbance is at 260 nm and protein's is at 280 nm. One can

calculate the purity of the DNA solution by determining the ratio of the absorbance; an A_{260}/A_{280} ratio of 1.7-2.0 and a A_{260}/A_{230} ratio of greater than 1.9 indicates a relatively pure DNA concentration (Manchester, 1995; S. A. Smith, 2005; Tsai & Rochelle, 2001).

If the solution is relatively free of protein, then one can take the absorbance at 260 nm as a measure for concentration of DNA by the formula:

1 A_{260} O.D. (optical density) Unit for dsDNA = 50 ng/ μ l For example,

If a 1:100 dilution of dsDNA (5 μ l DNA extract + 495 μ l pure water) gives an A₂₆₀ = 1.75;

$$[DNA] = 1.75x50 = 87.5 \text{ ng/}\mu l$$

Total mass of DNA = $87.5 \text{ ng/}\mu\text{l} * 5 \mu\text{l} = 437.5 \text{ ng}$

Cloning

The product of PCR is a heterogeneous mixture of amplified 16S rDNA which is isolated through cloning. Gene cloning is the process of incorporating a DNA sequence into a cloning vector (plasmid), which can replicate in another organism. The plasmid carries genes for antibiotic resistance, and a DNA strand, which contains the gene of interest. Both are cut with the same restriction enzyme. Restriction enzymes such as EcoR1 surround the DNA molecule at the point it seeks (sequence GAATTC). It cuts one strand of the DNA double helix at one point and the second strand at a different, complementary point (between the G and the A base). The separated pieces have single stranded "sticky-ends," which allow the complementary pieces to combine. The plasmid is opened up and the gene is freed from its parent DNA strand. The opened plasmid and the freed gene are mixed with DNA ligase, which reforms the two pieces as recombinant DNA. This recombinant DNA mix is allowed to transform in *E. coli*

(transformation). The bacterial culture is then plated on a growth media exposed to antibiotics.

All the cells except those which have incorporated the plasmid DNA recombinant are killed,
leaving a cell culture containing the desired recombinant DNA. (National Health Museum, 1999)

X-gal is a sugar which, when metabolized by beta-galactosidase produced by the LacZ gene in the plasmid vector, produces a blue product (Maier, Pepper, & Gerba, 2000). Thus X-gal can also be used to visualize colonies that got the plasmid but no insert (blue colonies) and colonies that received plasmid plus DNA insert (white colonies).

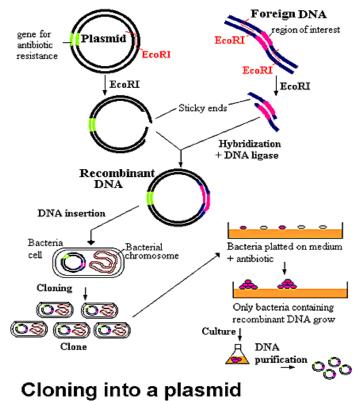


Figure 21. Cloning into a plasmid. (National Health Museum, 1999)

Purifying and Verifying DNA Insert

Following cloning, plasmids are purified and isolated using one of a variety of commercially available kits and restriction digestion conducted using a restriction enzyme such as EcoR1 in order to verify insertion of targeted DNA.

Sequencing

Following cloning, retrieval of the inserts of clones for DNA sequencing and identification using primers specific to the plasmid vector is done. Primers M13F or M13R are typically used, because these primers are specific to the cloned vector and are not universal primers.

Thermocycling replicates the purified DNA isolate using a dNTP mix, dye terminators, and polymerase similar to PCR. The product is a mixture of fragments of varying lengths due to the addition of specially labeled bases called dye terminators, which randomly terminate the sequence. Each of the four added labeled terminator bases has different fluorescent dye, each of

which absorbs at a different wavelength (Clarridge, 2004) allowing recognition during

Sequence Analysis

sequencing via capillary electrophoresis.

Sequence analysis software judges the identity of the nucleotide at each position by comparing the relative heights of the peaks. If two peaks are overlapped, then the software is unable to judge what the nucleotide is, and an "N" (unknown) is shown in the position (see Fig.23). The following figures show examples of high and low quality sequence data. Other errors, which may need editing, include unseparated nucleotide spikes and long nucleotide runs.

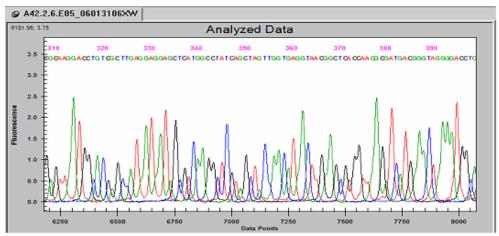


Figure 22. High quality chromatogram.

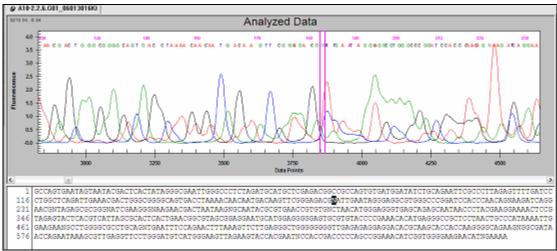


Figure 23. Low quality chromatogram showing unknown nucleotide "N".

Appendix Q. EstimateS Results

EstimateS	(Version 7.5	i.0), Copyrig	ght R. K. C	olwell: http	://viceroy.e	eb.uconn.ed	u/estimates											
Diversity C	Output from Ir	put File: L	EVEL1 (A	kpril 23, 200	16)													
			Sobs	Sobs								Chao 1	Chao 1					
			95% CI	95% CI								95% CI	95% CI					
		Sobs	Lower	Upper	Sobs SD	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower	Upper	Chao 1 SD	Chao 2	Cole	Shannon	
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Bound	Bound	(Mao Tau)	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound	Bound	(analytical)	Mean	Rarefaction	Mean	Simpson Mean
1	10.17	9.92	8.14	11.69	0.9	9.82	0.26	10.08	0	58.14	53.23	23.89	147.28	27.71	54.14	10.11	2.28	I
2	20.33	19.77	16.25	23.3	1.8	20.28	0.42	20.68	0.04	227.49	187.21	92.68	407.46	74.9	207.64	20.12	3.02	1
3	30.5	29.57	24.31	34.82	2.68	29.44	0.76	30.1	0.14	441.97	351.84	190.03	679.19	118.82	415.08	30.02	3.39	I
4	40.67	39.3	32.33	46.27	3.56	38.48	1.2	39.48	0.26	698.53	478.38	275.12	858.47	143.14	668.65	39.81	3.67]
5	50.83	48.98	40.31	57.65	4.42	47.48	1.64	48.68	0.58	906.02	581.09	350.58	988.99	157.66	886.75	49.52	3.88	1
6	61	58.59	48.24	68.94	5.28	57.08	1.96	58.42	0.82	1167.85	746.5	466.94	1218.45	186.53	1055.18	59.13	4.06	I
7	71.17	68.14	56.12	80.16	6.13	65.9	2.56	67.44	1.3	1247.74	851.29	549.23	1343.73	197.89	1143.77	68.64	4.21	972.57
8	81.33	77.64	63.96	91.31	6.98	74.92	3.06	76.58	1.76	1270.83	939.1	622	1441.43	204.65	1228.6	78.07	4.34	957.43
9	91.5	87.07	71.75	102.39	7.82	83.4	3.5	85.18	2.2	1387.75	1073.48	725.97	1610.38	221.37	1276.12	87.42	4.45	963.62
10	101.67	96.44	79.48	113.4	8.65	92.24	3.84	94.1	2.6	1372.99	1109.33	764.35	1632.66	217.68	1313.19	96.69	4.55	973.48
11	111.83	105.75	87.16	124.34	9.48	100.92	4.34	102.82	3.28	1312.91	1110.49	779.64	1603.9	206.92	1274.56	105.88	4.64	935.81
12	122	115	94.79	135.21	10.31	109	5	111	4	1252.86	1096	782.54	1556.64	194.55	1234.25		4.72	922.63

	(Version 7.5					eb.uconn.e	uwestimate	15											
Diversity (Output from Ir	nput File: L	.evel 2 (Ap	rii 23, 2006)															
			Sobs 95% CI	Sobs 95% CI		Sobs							Chao 1 95% CI	Chao 1 95% CI					
	Individuals	Sobs	Lower			Mean	Singleton	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower		Chao 1 SD	Chao 2	Cole	Shannon	Simpson
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Bound		(Mao Tau)	(runs)		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound		(analytical)	Mean	Rarefaction	Mean	Mean
1	9.42	9.33	7.63	11.04	0.87	9.54	9.48	0.06	9.54	0	50.86	49.54	21.51	143.74	27.23	47.42	9.35	2.25	I
2	18.83	18.56	15.19	21.93	1.72	18.5	18.32	0.18	18.44	0.06	181.98	165.13	78.7	376.36	70.3	162.97	18.59	2.91	I
3	28.25	27.68	22.67	32.69	2.55	27.46	27.06	0.36	27.22	0.24	387.69	330.19	171.9	662.6	118.6	320.64	27.7	3.3	1
4	37.67	36.7	30.09	43.31	3.37	36.5	35.76	0.68	35.98	0.52	647.25	493.35	275.05	912.01	155.82	485.07	36.7	3.59	1
5	47.08	45.61	37.42	53.79	4.18	45.42	44.26	1.02	44.44	0.98	891.13	649.42	381.03	1133.07	185.35	617.88	45.59	3.8	I .
6	56.5	54.41	44.68	64.14	4.96	54.26	52.54	1.56	52.82	1.44	1077.01	754.29	461.34	1258.58	197.48	721.54	54.38	3.98	I
7	65.92	63.11	51.85	74.36	5.74	62.94	60.6	2.18	60.88	2.06	1141.69	776.72	491.84	1251.15	188.73	732.79	63.05	4.13	I
8	75.33	71.7	58.94	84.45	6.51	71.46	68.32	2.9	68.58	2.88	1041.94	755.45	493.29	1180.73	171.31	692.76	71.63	4.25	I
9	84.75	80.18	65.95	94.42	7.26	79.98	76.04	3.44	76.22	3.76	1088.59	818.7	546.65	1249.46	175.53	689.78	80.11	4.36	877.23
10	94.17	88.56	72.86	104.26	8.01	88.56	83.58	4.36	83.74	4.82	937.1	771.72	528.87	1148.57	155.06	656.74	88.5	4.46	766.08
11	103.58	96.83	79.68	113.98	8.75	96.9	91.08	5.02	91.14	5.76	926.84	794.72	554.8	1160.38	151.76	662.95	96.79	4.55	737.68
12	113	105	86.41	123.59	9.49	105	98	6	98	7	883.28	784	557.18	1124.59	142.36	649.61		4.62	703.11

EstimateS	(Version 7.5	i.0), Copyri	ght R. K. C	olwell: http	://viceroy.e	eb.uconn.e	du/estimate	es											
Diversity 0	Output from Ir	put File: L	evel 3 (Ap	ril 23, 2006)															
			Sobs	Sobs									Chao 1	Chao 1					
			95% CI	95% CI		Sobs							95% CI	95% CI					
	Individuals	Sobs	Lower	Upper	Sobs SD	Mean	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower	Upper	Chao 1 SD	Chao 2	Cole	Shannon	Simpson
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Bound	Bound	(Mao Tau)	(runs)	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound	Bound	(analytical)	Mean	Rarefaction	Mean	Mean
1	8.92	8.83	7.16	10.5	0.85	9.2	9.16	0.04	9.2	. 0	47.9	47.36	20.51	138.68	26.25	44.68	8.88	2.2	I
2	17.83	17.61	14.29	20.93	1.69	17.82	17.58	0.24	17.72	. 0.1	170.28	154.35	73.58	353.42	65.99	151.53	17.69	2.87	1
3	26.75	26.32	21.37	31.27	2.52	26.26	25.76	0.5	26.02	0.24	352.22	292.83	152.41	590.86	105.8	303.81	26.44	3.25	I
4	35.67	34.97	28.41	41.53	3.35	35	34.3	0.7	34.64	0.36	602.45	469.65	260.65	873.33	149.74	505.34	35.11	3.54	I
5	44.58	43.56	35.41	51.71	4.16	43.56	42.56	1	43.04	0.52	868.45	624.16	364.59	1094.72	179.81	720.04	43.72	3.76	I
6	53.5	52.09	42.36	61.82	4.96	52.04	50.66	1.38	51.28	0.76	1122.32	744.46	452.77	1249.56	197.24	944.82	52.25	3.94	I
7	62.42	60.56	49.27	71.85	5.76	60.56	58.76	1.8	59.44	1.12	1357.31	828.82	519.62	1346.84	205.48	1108.34	60.72	4.09	I
8	71.33	68.97	56.13	81.81	6.55	68.78	66.26	2.52	66.98	1.8	1359.51	855.95	553.11	1348.6	198.18	1095.66	69.11	4.22	1
9	80.25	77.32	62.94	91.69	7.33	76.8	73.72	3.08	74.5	2.3	1408.89	875.24	578.9	1346.7	191.68	1153.75	77.44	4.33	1430.85
10	89.17	85.61	69.7	101.51	8.11	84.92	81.14	3.78	82	2.92	1227.57	855.29	579.3	1285.5	176.63	1038.04	85.69	4.43	1257.67
11	98.08	93.83	76.41	111.26	8.89	93.48	89	4.48	89.94	3.54	1086.54	839.88	581.28	1235.64	163.92	960.17	93.88	4.52	1123.95
12	107	102	83.06	120.94	9.66	102	97	5	98	4	1091.4	878	617.78	1269.5	163.49	973.38		4.61	1134.2

EstimateS	(Version 7.5.	0), Copyrig	ht R. K. Col	well: http://vi	ceroy.eeb.u	iconn.edu/es	stimates						
Diversity O	utput from Inp	out File: C.	comosa (J	une 9, 2006)									
									Chao 1	Chao 1			
									95% CI	95% CI			
	Individuals	Sobs	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower	Upper	Cole	Shannon	Simpson
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound	Bound	Rarefaction	Mean	Mean
1	8.17	8	7.88	0.17	8.05	0	38.27	35.31	15.72	106.88	8.06	2.05	1
2	16.33	15.87	15.41	0.35	15.68	0.13	138.47	113.79	53.64	271.31	15.93	2.74	I
3	24.5	23.6	22.8	0.53	23.12	0.39	301.19	223.07	113.48	467.57	23.63	3.13	I
4	32.67	31.2	30.05	0.69	30.31	0.82	515.85	350.5	189.04	678.01	31.19	3.41	I
5	40.83	38.67	37.07	0.86	37.23	1.37	681.36	466.3	263.29	853.29	38.63	3.62	351.44
6	49	46	44	1	44	2	680.77	519	303.65	914.34		3.8	294

EstimateS	(Version 7.5	i.0), Copyri	ght R. K. Col	well: http://v	iceroy.eeb.	uconn.edu/e	stimates							
Diversity C	utput from Ir	put File: E	. erythropoda	a (April 24, 2	2006)									
									Chao 1	Chao 1				
									95% CI	95% CI				
	Individuals	Sobs	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower	Upper	Chao 2	Cole	Shannon	Simpson
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound	Bound	Mean	Rarefaction	Mean	Mean
1	10.67	10.67	10.78	0	10.78	0	64.64	64.64	28.16	178.67	58.66	10.63	2.37	I
2	21.33	21.25	21.46	0.04	21.46	0.04	243.04	239.25	116.96	518.66	215.06	21.19	3.06	1
3	32	31.75	32	0.16	32	0.16	535.2	498.93	268.65	954.07	447.07	31.67	3.47	I
4	42.67	42.17	41.86	0.48	41.86	0.48	892.56	741.24	426.92	1313.3	663.58	42.07	3.74	1
5	53.33	52.5	51.86	0.76	51.86	0.76	1311.64	983.68	594.47	1653.2	880.23	52.41	3.96	I
6	64	62.75	61.28	1.26	61.28	1.26	1593.4	1112.65	698.94	1795.96	995.97	62.67	4.13	1
7	74.67	72.92	71.3	1.74	71.3	1.74	1864.61	1225.54	795.03	1913.27	1097.49	72.85	4.28	I
8	85.33	83	80.32	2.42	80.32	2.42	1773.69	1105.11	736.21	1682.35	991.51	82.96	4.4	1795.03
9	96	93	90	3	90	3	1488	1094.25	747.91	1623.75	983		4.52	1520

EstimateS	(Version 7.5	5.0), Copyri	ght R. K. C	olwell: http	://viceroy.e	eb.uconn.e	du/estimate	S											
Diversity C	Output from Ir	put File: S	3. atrovirens	(April 24,	2006)														
			Sobs 95% CI	Sobs 95% CI		Sobs							Chao 1 95% CI	Chao 1 95% CI					
	Individuals	Sobs	Lower	Upper	Sobs SD	Mean	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower	Upper	Chao 1 SD	Chao 2	Cole	Shannon	Simpson
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Bound	Bound	(Mao Tau)	(runs)	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound	Bound	(analytical)	Mean	Rarefaction	Mean	Mean
1	9.5	9.33	7.58	11.09	0.9	9.54	9.38	0.16	9.54	0	50.76	47.41	20.84	137.17	25.88	47.33	9.43	2.24	1
2	19	18.55	15.08	22.01	1.77	18.7	18.26	0.44	18.52	0.18	181.05	152.98	74.08	345.3	64.08	158.46	18.73	2.92	I
3	28.5	27.64	22.51	32.77	2.62	27.62	26.72	0.9	27.2	0.42	356.58	266.96	141.95	529.9	93.74	302.41	27.89	3.3	I
4	38	36.62	29.87	43.38	3.45	36.58	34.98	1.6	35.68	0.9	495.32	332.91	190.24	608.92	102.3	411.8	36.93	3.58	I
5	47.5	45.5	37.15	53.85	4.26	45.36	43.18	2.12	44.2	1.1	606.03	394.44	236.57	683.17	109.88	565.18	45.84	3.8	I
6	57	54.27	44.35	64.19	5.06	54.22	51.26	2.84	52.42	1.68	642.8	433.7	271.37	717.58	110.34	597.64	54.63	3.97	622.17
7	66.5	62.95	51.48	74.42	5.85	62.62	58.8	3.7	60.2	2.3	622.23	463.88	300.61	739.31	108.9	644.95	63.3	4.11	602.25
8	76	71.53	58.53	84.53	6.63	71.28	66.82	4.22	68.34	2.7	684.34	533.68	354.63	826.02	117.4	739.08	71.85	4.24	639.39
9	85.5	80.02	65.5	94.53	7.41	79.5	73.98	5.18	75.7	3.46	653	535.15	365.06	806.65	110.21	707.21	80.3	4.35	618.61
10	95	88.42	72.4	104.44	8.17	88.02	81.68	5.74	83.52	3.9	696.64	592.13	411.09	874.67	115.93	769.85	88.63	4.45	622.09
11	104.5	96.75	79.23	114.27	8.94	96.54	89.42	6.32	91.3	4.44	739.14	646.69	456.03	938.49	120.86	812.79	96.87	4.54	634.24
12	114	105	86	124	9.7	105	97	7	99	5	764.73	687	491.62	981.12	122.79	846.13		4.62	644.1

EstimateS	(Version 7.5	0), Copyrig	jht R. K. Colv	vell: http://vic	eroy.eeb.u	conn.edu/es	stimates								
Diversity C	output from In	out File: N	one (April 24	, 2006)											
									Chao 1	Chao 1					
									95% CI	95% CI					
	Individuals	Sobs	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE	Chao 1	Lower	Upper	Chao 1 SD	Chao 2	Cole	Shannon	Simpson
Samples	(computed)	(Mao Tau)	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Bound	Bound	(analytical)	Mean	Rarefaction	Mean	Mean
1	9.22	9	8.64	0.14	8.78	0	43.94	41.04	18.07	122.01	22.92	40.03	9.16	2.15	I
2	18.44	17.92	17.24	0.46	17.6	0.1	164.57	134.94	64.93	309.92	57.64	145.06	18.2	2.86	I
3	27.67	26.75	25.54	0.98	26.12	0.4	331.54	224.57	118.8	452.59	80.37	271.07	27.11	3.26	I
4	36.89	35.5	33.48	1.56	34.34	0.7	482.54	290.9	164.63	540.82	91.65	395.84	35.9	3.54	I
5	46.11	44.17	41.46	2.16	42.54	1.08	564.53	338.51	201.94	593.1	96.03	497.26	44.57	3.76	574.61
6	55.33	52.75	49.54	2.76	50.88	1.42	633.59	411.1	255.59	685.76	106.26	619.45	53.11	3.94	649.18
7	64.56	61.25	57.56	3.4	59.14	1.82	622.04	451.71	291.09	724.54	107.52	683.86	61.53	4.09	644.09
8	73.78	69.67	64.78	4.34	66.62	2.5	603.9	466.37	310.02	724.27	103.07	655.36	69.83	4.21	631.92
9	83	78	73	5	75	3	647.4	516	351.17	780.3	107.06	694.67		4.34	680.6

Fetimata S	: Marcian 7 F	(O) Cons	right R. K. C	'alwall: http:	Uvicaray aa	h ucann adu	lactimatec								
	-		Pooled (Jur		rrviceroy.ee	D. aconn. eaa	restimates								
Diversity C	Julpul II oili II	iput i ile.	rooiea (Jai	16 4, 2000)											
NOTE: CI	l nao'o actimat	od CV fo	r Abundanca	distribution =	 - 0.67 Boo	l ougo tha CM	\ 0 E Ann	∟ e Chao recomi	mondo						
								e chao recom ersity Settings							
								ersity Settings e best estimat			Lriohnaaa				
illeli, bas	eu on me ies	uits with	tile Glassic t	iption, report	ille lalyer i	JI CIIAUT AIIU	ACE as III	e nest estilliat	e ioi abuilu	alice-Dasec	i ilcililess.				
NOTE: C	oo'o ootimat	od CV fo	l r Incidonac d	istribution — (GE1 Book	uoo tho CV	NE Ann	l e Chao recomn	oondo						
								ersity Settings							
								best estimate		on banad ri	00000				
inen, bas	eu on me res	uits with	the Classic t	iption, report	the larger t	JI CHAUZ AHU	ICE as the	Dest estimate	ior inciden	ce-pased II	Cililess.				
									Chao 1	Chao 1					
		Sobs								95% CI					
	Individuals	(Mao	Singletons	Doubletons	Uniques	Duplicates	ACE			Upper	Chao 1 SD	Chan 3	Cole	Shannon	Simpoon
Zamplaa	(computed)	,	_	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Chao 1 Mean	Lower	Bound			Rarefaction		Mean
Samples 1	9.5		Mean 9.22			IVIE all		47.35	20.85		(analytical) 25.73				
2								153.83		347.21	64.43				
2							376.72			575.66			27.92		
4	20.5					0.54			236.12				36.98		
5			44.03							921.94		649.2			
6		54.45								1032.51	160.61	762.12			
7								687.71	438.61	1102.73	165.06				
8										1174.47					
9						3.07	1045.9		536.97	1216.8					
10			83.76						573.87	1247.66		992.48			
11									610.89	1281.39		1037			
12			98.69			4.24	1073.12		643.4	1306.59					
13			105.97							1328.41	164.75				
14			113.22						703.76						
15							1149.33				163.99				
16			120.34						767.43				138.59		
17			134.23		135.79					1431.62		1187.88			
18			140.99			9.05		1076.04	812.16	1445.83	159.8		154.49		
19						9.72			844.08	1480.17					
20										1495.24					
21			161.04						892.69						
22						12.02		1182.95			158.56				
23		193.31							938.41						
23 24			180.39						956.65						
25															
26						15.37			991.76						
27			198.85												
28					207.51	17.09					152.62				
20 29		237.59						1304.52			151.37	1413.15			
30			217.18								150.48				
31						19.72			1081.67	1673.94		1464.39			
32						20.58		1355.31	1099.33		149.90				
33															
34									1115.88						
										1715.4					
35								1399.07	1145.69						
36	342	288	252	27	255	24	1736.36	1417.5	1164	1744.36	147.09	1547.42		5.57	655.18

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